The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,936.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can proceed at Cochin for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.)

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander G. Bryce, will be despatched on the 8th of May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CARRYING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS. (To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,600 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Brindisi £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

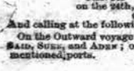
Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15		£47
Suez	26	12		38
Port Said	26	12		38
Alexandria	20	9		29
Candia	16	7		23
Naples	47	22		69
Leghorn	50	24		74
Genoa	50	24		74
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	25		77

Including Wines at Table / Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their Voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamer is fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, 1871.

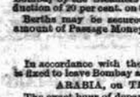
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

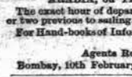
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.



THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.



THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 326 tons, Massac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TEVIOT, of 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDERABAD, 1,348 registered tons, Charles Holdworth, Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repair of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with appreciation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Liver Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES, FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had for a the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s..... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Cosens, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

Bombay, 17th April 1871. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 6th May, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (3,180 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

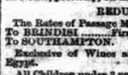
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 330

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

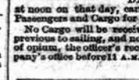


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,684 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 9th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

S. S. STATESMAN, from CALCUTTA.—Consignees of CARGO by the above Steamer, arrived from Calcutta, are informed that she will commence DISCHARGING on MONDAY, 1st May, and they are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS to the undersigned for countersignature at once.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents s.s. Statesman.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Richly-carved Open-work Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage and Horse, &c., at Government Bungalow, No. 14, Castle Park, Fort, behind the Town Hall, being the property of John Bingham, Esq., proceeding up country.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at the above place the whole of that valuable neat household furniture consisting of :—

Drawing, Dining, Bed and Bath-room Furniture, sets of Glass, Plated and Porcelainware, a valuable collection of Flower Pots, containing rare and excellent Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome Light Mail Phaeton (English) Horse and Harness, several Milky Goats, Pigs, Fowl, Cattle and 1 quitty Cages, Gentlemen's Riding Saddle. For detail particulars vide "Bombay Gazette" of 19th April 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of white and broken Municipal Manufactured Bricks.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Nose, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property may be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY BEST SHERRY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 3 Marine Street, Fort.

50 dozen very best Sherry.

SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a first-rate cottage pianoforte, horses and carriages, &c., &c., at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd May, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at her residence, Breach Candy, the whole of the valuable and handsome furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., of Mrs. Richmond, changing her residence, consisting of cut glass ware, porcelain ware, dinner, tea and coffee services, breakfast service, electro-plated spoons and forks, tea-pots, cruet frames, silver, bread and cake baskets, cutlery, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, circular, pier, card, dining, side, centre, drawing, and washing tables, Canpata sofa, conversation and reclining couches, easy, drawing and dressing-room, arm, without arm, folding chairs, teapoys, side-board, gown press, chiffoniers, hat-stand, wardrobe, chest of drawers, book-shelf, iron four-post bedstead with bed, pillows and curtains, complete, camp cots, three-light hanging argand lamps, table and hanging lamps, pictures, fancy ornaments, service pipe carpet, a first-rate cottage pianoforte, sewing machine, dressing glass, dispense and bath-room furniture, garden seats, chai's and palanquin, cooking utensils, valuable reading books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Chestnut Arab Horse; will go either in single or double Harness.
A Grey Arab Horse, do. do.
A Gadoway Arab Lady's Horse; can be used for riding or driving.
A Child's Pony, —perfect beauty.
One Serugham in good order.
One small carriage do.
N.B.—No. Catalogues, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale by Public Auction, will take place TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 3 P.M., precisely, by order of the Mortgagee of the undermentioned Property :—

The Sale will take place on the premises, and will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street in the Fort of Bomb-y.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Bombay, 18th April 1871.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement, or Dhurumsalla standing thereon, a tuate at Mahaluxmee, on the south side of the passage leading to the temple of Shri Mahaluxmee, situate near the Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhoo.eshwar in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the plan as registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Narayan Govindjee, under No. 10, and bounded on or towards the east by a Dhurumsalla belonging to the late Dinanath Luxmonjee, on or towards the west partly by a chawl belonging to Dhrubdas Purshotumdas Bhamsukur, and partly by vacant ground belonging to the said temple of Shri Mahaluxmee, on or towards the north by the said passage or stairs leading to the same temple of Shri Mahaluxmee, and on or towards the south by the sea, and which premises have since the erection of the Dhurumsalla been and are at present in the occupation of Venayeckrow Bhowanjee.

AUCTION SALE of very superior Johore Teak and Johore Cedar Lathis, Beams, Planks, Scantlings, Crooks, &c.

Just Landed from the Ship Barham from Singapore.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank Bunder, a cargo consisting of very superior Johore Teak and Johore Cedar Lathis, Beams, Planks, Scantlings, Crooks, &c., of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

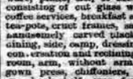
The whole of the above is now on view.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)



MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

1st class to duzz .....£ 30
Do. Liverpool ..... ,, 50
2nd do. do. ..... ,, 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAST, Captain J HN COLLANDAR, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "H. E.," at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS. MAY 1871.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of Wines and Spirits imported by them into this country.

The effects of the late War, additional duties, &c., have compelled them reluctantly to enhance the rates of some of their Wines and Spirits. The quotations now given in the annexed list include Duty, Town Dues, and all charges, except forwarding from their Godowns.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret just introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P. & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES—
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE—
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SUB-AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST.

(Our Wines may be obtained from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-Stations; they, however, fix their own Selling Prices.)

KURRACHEE AND KOTREE	Messrs. Buddett & Hoghes.	MANILA	Messrs. Barretto & Co.
MADRAS	,, Arbuthnot & Co.	CALICUT	,, Hinde & Co.
CALCUTTA & N.W. PROVINCES	,, Volkart & Co.	MAURITIUS	,, Scott & Co.
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA	,, Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Smith & Co.	CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.	(Matheson's Agency.)
		WELLINGTON, N.Z.	,, Pearce & Co.
		PUNJAUB	,, Jamsetjee's Sons,
		COLOMBO AND CEYLON	,, W. Brodie & Co.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S REVISED BOMBAY PRICE LIST, MAY 1871.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts. Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Monton...	Gold capsule	30 0	16 0
No. 1—Chateau Ruzzan..	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, 2—Chateau Palmer...	Blue capsule	22 8	12 0
,, 3—Chateau Larose ...	Yellow capsule	19 0	11 0
4—St. Julien	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
,, 5—Cantenac	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
,, 6—Medoc	White capsule	13 8	...
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	10 8	...
Haut Sauternes ...	Red capsule	23 0	12 8

Labelled and Branded

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

Very choice.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin	32 0	17 0
Nuits	20 0	...
Macon	14 0	8 0
Chablis	26 0	14 0

Labelled and Branded

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry ..... Rs. 80		
Finest Dry Sparkling..... Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling!..... Silver fo"	36 0	19 8
Very Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes..... do. do.	30 0	16 0

Labelled & Branded.

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil	36 0	20 0
Muscatel Moselle, do.	36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Braunenberger	25 8	14 0
Hock ,, Johannisberger	24 0	12 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	34 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	24 0	13 0

Labelled & Branded.

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Old Crusted, choice	36 0	...
A quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
1st ,, Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature ...	23 0	14 0
2nd ,, Red seal, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality	38 0
Amontillado, choice and superior	33 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, and pale	30 0
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	23 0
,, Brown seal, pale and dry	22 0
,, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	19 0
,, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	16 0
Marsala, Virgin, pale	16 0
Madeira, East India, very choice.....	36 0

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These latter have, in shape (Heart shaped) been extensively imitated.

	Qts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale..... Black capsule	35 0
Cognac, Superior old Pale ..... Yellow capsule	29 0
Cognac, Pale..... White capsule	25 0
Rum, Superior old Jamaica, 1st quality do.	22 8
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ..... do.	21 8
Irish Whiskey, 1st quality ..... do.	23 8
Scotch ,, ,, ... do.	21 8
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) ... do.	19 0

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Curaçoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	40 0	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	40 0	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	20 0	...

OUR TERMS FOR CASH PAYMENT, CREDIT, &c., ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

DISCOUNT.—To private customers 5 per cent. is allowed off our published quotations for payment made within a month from date of purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' from date of purchase will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount.

INTEREST is charged at 10 per cent. per annum after three months' credit is taken.

Purchasers of 100 dozen of any one Wine or Spirit can have the Bottles labelled and the Corks branded with their own name without extra charge.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL :—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on MONDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 10,000, being the TWENTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGRIA.

Upon reading the Order, dated the Twentieth day of April, instant, the Petition of the said Trader, the Certificate of the Trustee, and the Affidavit of Bahjee Narayan, solemnly affirmed on the Twenty-Eighth day of April, instant, the Advertis ment of the said Order in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the "Times of India," the "Bombay Standard," the "Bombay Sumachar," and the "Jam-e-Jamsheed," and the Exhibits thereto annexed, and upon hearing Messrs. DALLAS & LYNCH, Attorneys for the said Trader, and none of the Creditors of the said Trader appearing to show cause to the contrary, I order that the said Trader, trading in Bombay under the name of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagria, BE DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865.—Dated this 29th day of April 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attorneys for the Trader.

BULL AND CO., CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,

Have just received a Consignment of INDIAN CONDIMENTS from the celebrated makers, Messrs. BARRIE & Co., Madras.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MADRAS MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.....	1 12	2 0
Do. CURRY PASTE	1 12	2 0
Do. CURRY POWDER	1 12	2 0
Do. CURRY STUFF	1 12	2 0
Do. CAYENNE SAUCE	1 0	1 2
BENGAL CHATNEY	1 12	2 0
INDIAN ZEST	1 0	1 2

BOMBAY. BULL & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

28 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
59 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.

&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 18, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c., &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Coldbains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In boxes, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 2 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Oriental Spinning and Mofussil Press shares at increased rates.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅝d.
London Bankers	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do	228

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Priestley, Major, 66th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poorundhur.
Morton, Surgeon, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Millett, M. D., Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Cannon, Surgeon Major, Bengal, on private affairs, to England.
Boyd, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Paul, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, to join, to Madras.
Hewetson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Scott, Major, Madras Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Wrays, Baldon, 2nd Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee.
Miles, M. D., Surgeon, Royal Ar illery, on leave, to Matheran.
Jacobs, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, to Kirkee.
Mathews, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Belgaum.
Beale, Brigadier Order i, Bombay Brigade Staff, to join, to Deesa.
Mayhew, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 29th April, 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 310 of 26th instant, Brigadier General Beale is posted to the Deesa Brigade.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Colonel E. Grant, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 13th N. I., to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Colonel Beale, or until further orders.

The leave granted to Captain Harness, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, in G. O. G. O. No. 200 of 1871, to have effect from 15th April to 14th October 1871.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 15th April 1871 :—

Major W. Wadsington, Staff Corps, Superintendent Poona and Nassick Revenue Survey.

Captain H. L. Walter, Staff Corps.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sholapoor Station Order.—Dated 3rd April 1871, directing Lieut. and Adjutant Singleton, 28th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer in addition to his own.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence ;—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain T. C. Fletcher, F. Battery 18th Brigade, from 22nd May to 22nd November 1871, in India, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant F. A. Graham, No. 7 Battery 18th Brigade, to England, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. Read, Staff Officer, Malligaum, for 15 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Staff Corps.—Major H. Loch, 108th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Division of the Army, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 15 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Poona, 27th April, 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 235, 1st instant, the acting Deputy Quarter Master General will join Army Head Quarters at Mahableshwar.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwar, 27th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

18th Brigade Royal Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon Gibbs, from 1st May to 18th June 1871, privilege leave.

General Depot.—Captain Gautier, for 10 days, from the 30th instant, privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 15s. 0d. to £3 18s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Rail	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bar nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Sunda (s)	Coates	Hongkong, April 10.
May			
	Mahi	Nuco's	Cochin, April 13.
	Asia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, April 4.
	Enat	Callander	Calcutta, March 19.
	Orestes (s)	Masinovich	Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Ladia (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The ship City of Seringapatam, Murray, to Calcutta, obtained port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship City of Pekin, to Havre.
Ship Anna Henderson, to Hongkong.
Steamer Australia, to China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April		
27	Dacca (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jeypore, 32 bales wool, P Tarsee ; 114 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co ; 4 bales wool, L Laderjee ; 1.0 bales cotton, V Lillaghur ; 10 bales cotton, B Mogjee ; 25 bales cotton, B Bhagjee.
Challenge (s), 40 bales cotton, K Vussonjee ; 77 bales cotton, A Visram ; 125 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 84 bales cotton, M Visbookun.
Robert Kerr, 20 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Abam, Hajbe & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Forbes & Co ; 52 bales cotton, Telly & Co.
Andrim, 104 bales cotton, C Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Bolnat & Co ; 200 bales cotton, V Framjeevandass.
Thunderbolt, 16 bundles mowra seed, D Merwanjee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co ; 27 bales cotton, Kunkley, Presswarck & Co.
Baron Macaulay, 47 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Bonnania, 78 bales cotton, M Candass ; 413 bales cotton, R Keswojee ; 45 bales cotton, L Thakersee.
Gudrunan, 49 bales cotton, C Narranjee ; 43 bales cotton, P Girdhur ; 93 bales cotton, M Candass ; 200 bales cotton, D Mathoorabhas.
Americana, 200 bales cotton, C Prenjee ; 48 bales cotton, M Gocooldass.
Baxine, 170 bundles hemp, D Merwanjee & Co ; 77 bales cotton, W. Manchund ; 353 bales cotton W. Nicol & Co.
Pemptown, 2,900 bundles coir yarn, N Merwanjee ; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 370 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co ; 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 500 bundles galls, V Ebram & Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 250 bales cotton, N Keswojee.
Hannah Law, 200 bales cotton, J Ballee ; 300 bales cotton, George S King & Co ; 50 bales wool, P Keswojee ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 500 bales cotton, M Hurrischund.
Helen Scott, 325 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Macedon, 280 bags linseed, S S Mahomed.
Scuforth, 157 bags linseed, P Versey ; 153 bags saltpetres, L Sewjee ; 100 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
William Fairburn, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Lorne (s), 60 bales cotton, N Bassoon ; 100 bales wool, M Jewraz ; 51 bales wool, B Monanjee.
Columbian (s), 110 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 106 bales cotton, Kilik & Nixon & Co.
Kirkwood, 300 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co ; 253 bales cotton W & A Graham & Co ; 750 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Trent (s), 100 bales cotton, J Brishowandass ; 104 bales cotton, H Eduljee ; 100 bales wool, J Dewjee.
Andamna, 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Nil ana, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 50 bales skins, M A Rehman ; 5 bales hide, G R Cadarbhoy ; 40 bales hides, C Nanjee.
Hydrabad, 2,400 bags linseed, W Nicol Co.
Columbian (s), 11 cases rampatry, J Shadhoram ; 5 bales hides, C Nanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, H Cason & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Apis (s), 1 bale hide, B Bomanjee.
Columbian (s), 90 bales cotton, H Bomanjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Columbian (s), 250 bales cotton, M Loujee ; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Red Cross, 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
City of Pekin, 503 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Hydrabad, 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Apis (s), 29 bags coffee and 2 cases mother-of-pearl shells, A C Gumpert & Co.
Columbian (s), 200 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co ; 97 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Columbian (s), 150 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

ah, 100 bales cotton, H Cason & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 2 cases cardamoms, H A Babany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 91 bales cotton, P Chinneeram.
New Margaret, 21 bales cotton, and 230 cwts of sandal wood, J Pandhoy.
Australia (s), 319 bales cotton, N Kessonjee & Co ; 132 cwts sandal wood, D Vussonjee & Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne, 6 cases medicine, N Bomanjee & Co ; 200 boxes tin plates, Young & Co ; 1,735 bar iron, J Ahmedbhoy ; 25 barrels fire clay, E Jews.

FROM LONDON.

Michael Angelo, 13 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.
British Nation, 2 hhds. brandy, Payne & Co.
Lorne, 1 case cutlery, A Jews.
Berar (s), 1 case haberdashery, N V Carranee & Co.
City of Seringapatam, 490 kegs red lead, F Cama ; 25 cases confectionery, 25 cases vinegar, and 31 cases soap, N and B Wadia & Co.
Prince Oscar, 5 boxes French butter, L Narsen & Co ; 4 casks iron wire, C Khetsey ; 50 cases old tom, Bounerialle and Sibille ; 85 casks beer, H Pestonjee & Sons ; 10 barrels Swedish pitch and 50 barrels tar, E Allybhoy ; 200 kegs red lead, H Allybhoy ; 205 cases window glass, A C Gumpert & Co ; 3 cases soap, &c, Bolton & Co ; 30 cases yellow metal sheets, E Narsen ; 25 cases yellow metal braziers, E Rustomjee Mody.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Comete, 100 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 15 cases pints, Bell, Brandenburg & Co ; 100 barrels flour, D Hormusjee ; 10 cases beer, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 1 case paper, Feel, Cassels & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53′ 49″ N., long. 4h. 5 m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.
Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

29th April.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·756	in.
Temperature of the Air	84·7	"
Wet bulb Thermometer	78·3	"
Dew Point	76·1	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·788	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·9	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	89·4	"
Minimum do. do.	81·8	"
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW, W, WSW, WNW, SSE, NNW, NE, SSW.		
Movement of 24 hours	212	

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RIVINGTON—April 29th, at Byculla, the wife of P. Rivington, of twin sons.

DEATH.

HUNTER—April 30th, at Malabar Hill, Daniel Hunter, Esq., aged 22 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MILLIE—KING—April 25th, at Calcutta, at St. Thomas's, by the Rev. H. Shea, and afterwards at St. Paul's by the Rev. F. F. Stewart, Dyer William James, second son of the late William Millie, Esq., Ki-kaldy, Fifeshire, to Marie, eldest daughter of the late A. King, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

DEATHS.

GRANT—April 25th, at Bancoorah, Janet Mary, youngest child of J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., aged 13 months.
HAINES—April 22rd, at Bangalore, Major T. Haines, late of the 5th Regiment M. N. I., aged 57 years.
HICKIE—April 21st, at Mussoorie, Mary Jessie, daughter of Mrs. Dora Hickie, and the late Mr. M. C. Hickie of Delhi.
OATES—April 27th, at Peramboore, Madras, Katherine Louise Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. G. Oates, Madras Railway, aged five months and two days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1871.

THE importance of the present struggle between the National Government of France and Paris grows daily on the public mind, and the issues immediate and remote become less obscure. On the surface, of course, the contest is one between a rebellious city and the National Executive ; and the first thing to accomplish undoubtedly is the defeat of the rebel city. That is decreed, if by no other law, by the law of self-preservation, for the success of the Commune would be the destruction of the Assembly, and the temporary subjection of France, not merely to Paris, but the party or parties now in possession of the capital. We say temporary, because it is not in the nature of things that a force essentially disruptive should secure permanent rule ; nor is it consistent with French history or the history of any other people that one city should dominate a whole country, unless that city is the abode and head-quarters of the really powerful men and classes who virtually constitute the State. Never during this century, except for brief intervals, has Paris ruled France. She has been the seat of Government and has exerted a certain influence over its decisions, but, except in 1848, she has never ruled. Less than at almost any former period, did Paris rule under Napoleon III., for the Senate and Assembly represented the Provinces not Paris, and the Parisian deputies were nearly throughout his reign the Opposition. Even when the Empire lost its working majority, the seemingly triumphant Opposition was elected by the Provinces. Paris cannot rule France for any long period. She can revolt, but not govern ; destroy, but not construct. Hence, sooner or later, the National force must overthrow the civic force, and the revolutionary element succumb.

But when the battle is over, when the National troops have stormed into the place, or when famine has compelled the Reds to surrender, the real question at issue will not have been solved. That question is the old one called decentralization, the limitation of the powers of the executive, not merely by a free constitutional assembly, but by the action of genuine local institutions. The great revolution swept away the Parliaments and Municipalities, substituted departments for provinces, and prefects nominated by the central power for the natural local leaders. France has never recovered the loss she then sustained. An artificial machine took the place of a natural organism, bad, imperfect, but still one which had grown out of the habits and customs of the people. The Government became so concentrated that it literally had but one spring, and he who could seize on that commanded France. Hence the action of Paris in 1830, in 1848, and 1870 decided the lot of the Government. Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. did, using their soldiery, what the revolutionists had done aided by the Parisian mob. But the German invasion and the Siege of Paris have, for the first time, altered the conditions. After Sedan, certainly after the 20th September, Paris no longer determined the course of France. The Parisians could only endure, the Provinces were able to act. The issue of the seige depended less on the Parisians than on the Provincials, and the Provincials failed because they undertook the impossible. And after the capitulation of Paris it was not Paris, but the Provinces, which sanctioned the peace. Delivered from the dictation of a central force in Paris, the Provinces elected an Assembly which regarded Paris neither as France, nor as a sacred city, nor as a city entitled to more than other cities, regarded Paris as only a possible seat of Government. It is quite true that the irresistible attractions of Paris drew the Assembly to Versailles, but the moment of doubt betrays the guiding thought that the Assembly desired to make the Government independent of the Paris mob. That is the problem for the future.

When the Reds have been overpowered one of the principles they have been driven to adopt —decentralization, to use the fashionable word, will have to be recognized. The position of the towns in the body politic will have to be determined. The Reds are striving to establish Government by the great towns, but that is impossible where the proprietors of land are counted by millions. Another of their devices is a sort of League of Free Cities, or Federation of Communes, independent of, but somehow connected with, the rural districts and rural towns. But this is disintegration and civil war. One writer, whom we have quoted elsewhere, sets forth the new French idea in this way :—"If France as a whole desires a King, why cannot Paris and Lyons (not to speak of Marseilles, which is a seaport) be allowed to live in the midst of the kingdom of France, as Bruges and Ghent lived and flourished, and were great centres of commerce, surrounded by the dominions of the Counts of Flanders ; or as the free city of Frankfort, down even to our own time, was encircled by the Princes of Germany ? Strange as this conception may seem to those who are not well acquainted with the France of the people, it is very significant that it has reappeared during the last few months at widely separated places." What is said with regard to separatist tendencies is perfectly true, but the days of the free cities cannot be revived in the days of railroads ; and the true interpretation of the ferment in France—setting aside socialism—is that it portends a desire for local institutions, a growth towards real Municipalities and Departmental councils, and not towards any such infraction of French unity as the author we have quoted implies. These are the questions which will spring up on the morrow of the reduction of the Red element in Paris, and to the useful solution of these questions restless, turbulent Paris will offer the greatest obstacles. The description of Paris, by the writer we have before cited, is so remarkable and suggestive that we cannot refrain from giving it here :—

"Paris, in truth, however much to the holiday-making foreigner it seems to constitute France itself, does not in any sense whatever represent the France of the French. Paris is the great meeting-place of foreigners in search of amusement ; the French have the least sympathy with foreigners of any civilised people, and are probably content with as little amusement as any people in the world. Paris is the great centre of extravagant expenditure ; the French are the most frugal of people. Paris is the great solvent of family ties ; the French are deeply attached to them. Paris, in fact, if it represents any part of French society at all, represents only one element in it—the young men, for whom indeed it is in some measure a huge university, where they go up to graduate in vice. By this one point of contact between Paris and the provinces, the cold antipathy which the mass of the French people would otherwise feel to Paris is converted into deep detestation ; Paris is too apt to be looked upon as a yawning gulf which sucks in honest, goodhearted young folk, and cast them up again in time upon the hands of their relatives, profligate spendthrifts, worn out in person and in purse."

No wonder that a writer who believes the French to be almost distinct from the Parisians, should believe further that the two might with advantage sue out a judicial separation. But it is not practicable ; the utmost that can be done is to determine and respect the Municipal franchises of the principal towns. Of course, if France wishes to try federal institutions, by all means let her do so ; the experiment, however, could only lead to anarchy and civil war. These few considerations will show what serious problems await the wind-up of the second siege of Paris.

THOSE who may remember the shameful apology for *Khutput*, published some time since by the *Times of India*, *apropos* of certain proceedings of which Bhow Scindia was the hero, will not unnaturally connect that apology with the following passage extracted from a curiously constructed paragraph on the affairs of Baroda, apparently by the same eminent hand that supplied the *khutput* apology :—

"Leaving these smaller matters, it might be worth while if the judicial mind of the Hon. Mr. Tucker could be brought to bear on 'the mystery of Bhow Scindia.' It appears as if Baroda is doomed never to have peace so long as the name of that troublesome or influential person comes in the way. It has been said that the Bhow Scindia was shut up by orders of H. H. Mulharao, and if he be still in durance, probably the Commisson now gone to Baroda might be able to arrange that if the Bhow would consent to dwell permanently in his native air of the Deccan, he shall be free to do so. Then he would trouble Baroda no more."

Why does not our contemporary send an envoy of his own to Baroda and look directly after the interests of his friend ? Perhaps he has done so already.

THE public will be glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill has been confirmed in his position as Judge of the Bombay High Court.

THE "Mofussilite" states that His Highness the Rajah of Nabha has had a relapse, and is again dangerously ill.

THE death of Sirdar Lehna Sing, Nazum of Rajpoora, in the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala, is announced.

THE Rev. Mr. Grant, of the General Assembly's Institution at Calcutta, is compelled to leave the country at once under medical advice. His health has quite broken down.

AT the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Government of India has authorized the abolition of circle treasuries and the re-establishment of district treasuries in the provinces.

THE tea season in the Darjeeling district is reported to be exceptionally good this year. In most of the plantations the yield up to the present time is nearly double what it was last year, and the total yield of the season is estimated at upwards of a million of pounds.

A CORRESPONDENCE is said to be now going on between the Government of India and the local Governments concerned, regarding the establishment of district savings' banks in Bombay and the N. W. Provinces, which measure is now being tried as an experiment in Bengal.

A RUMOUR has been current for the last two or three days (says the "Englishman" of Saturday) that the Government steamer Cesarewitch, carrying unserviceable guns to England, has been lost off False Point. As the rumour has not been confirmed, our contemporary trusts it is untrue.

WITH reference to the proposal for the formation of a local police corps to guard the Eastern Frontier posts, it is stated that Mr. E. B. Baker, V.C., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been appointed to the special duty of raising the levy. He was to leave Calcutta for Sylhet early this week for the purpose. The corps will consist of 1,000 men, chiefly of Goorkhas. Several men have already been enlisted, and others will probably be taken in from the Eastern Frontier districts, and from the local police.

THE Bengal Military Accountant's office has, as an experimental measure (we learn from the "Englishman"), been attached to that of the Controller of Military Accounts. Captain Perrean, ordered down from Allahabad, is in charge of the new branch office. If the plan succeeds, the Military Accountant's offices at Bombay and Madras will be placed upon a similar footing. The monthly saving effected is equivalent to the difference between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600, staff.

"THE public mind is to some extent agitated," says the "Delhi Gazette," "with reference to the enquiry going on at Bareilly, and we consider it would be advisable on the part of Government to keep the public informed of the particulars. Some of the most preposterous of rumours are in circulation. These rumours are not confined to the districts comprising the Rohilkund division, but have spread far and wide, even to the terai of the Goruckpore district. The notification in the last issue of the "N. W. P. Police Gazette," (dated 22nd April), directing the suspension of two inspectors and the transfer of a third, two of whom bear European surnames, has tended to give rise to further silly reports."

IT appears, says the "Indian Daily News," that the Punjab Government, some time last year, recommended the Supreme Government to withdraw, abolish, or, at all events, to reduce the duty on rice or grain exported by the river Chenab from Mooltan and some other ports. Sir Richard Temple is said to have then observed that he could not advise Government to reduce the said impost, much less to abolish it, in the state of Indian finance. In the present year again the local Government submitted the same question to the favourable consideration of the Viceroy, but the financial member of the Council has explained that as the income tax has now been reduced to the lowest scale, he would not, therefore, be prepared to withdraw the duty on grain exported by the Chenab, which would certainly cause a heavy reduction of public revenue. The Punjab Government then asked that the question might be referred to the Home Government. The Secretary of State has now decided that he cannot, at present, accede to the recommendation of the Punjab Government, but has reserved the question for future consideration.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUPERSESSION OF COLONELS.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

It is stated that the difficulties which have arisen in arranging the question of the supersession of British by Indian Colonels, in conformity with the recommendation of the KNOX Committee, have determined Government to introduce a Bill, partially repealing the guarantee clause in the Amalgamation Act of 1858.

THE FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

The Duke of Argyll has sent a despatch to the Indian Government recommending the cancelling of the clause in the furlough rules of 1868, fixing exchange at par, on the ground of its not being conceded by the rules of 1854.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Finance Commission has examined Sir Henry Montgomery and Sir Charles Wingfield on the Land Settlement in the North Western Provinces and in Oudh. Dr. Cleghorn has given evidence on the increasing importance and value of forests in India.

ABANDONMENT OF ISSY BY THE INSURGENTS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, 1ST MAY.

M. Thiers has replied to a communication from the Freemasons that he desires that the war should be brought to an end, but that France will not capitulate to insurgents.

Some of the Versailles troops were repulsed on Saturday at Les Moulineaux, but others advanced from Clamart and occupied the neighbourhood of Issy.

Yesterday (Sunday) a panic occurred among the garrison of Issy. The forts was nearly destroyed, and the garrison have since abandoned it.

General Cluseret has sent fresh troops to the scene of action and fighting still continues.

All is quiet between Asnières and Maillot.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dullar and heavy.
Fair Dholleras 5¾d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10⅞d.
Oriental Bank shares ..... £42.
Chartered ,, ,, ... £13 10s.
,, Mercantile ,, ... £22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares .... £36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 91½.
5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 100½.
5½ per cent. ,, ,, ... 107½.
Arrived from Bombay, Singapore.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st May 11-20 A.M.—Mail Steamer from Bombay signalled.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, to the SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay ; dated Camp, Boolundshuhur, April 22nd, 1871.

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, copy of a statement showing the exports of cotton to Bombay from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the present season up to the 10th instant.

2. As your Chamber is aware, these statements have, in order to save time, been sent to you direct by the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in West Berar, in whose office the figures are now compiled. The statements reach you as soon as they do me, and as they contain all the information required, I have not considered it necessary to trouble you on the subject. As, however, the greater portion of the crop has now been exported to Bombay, the present would appear to be a convenient opportunity of reviewing briefly the leading characteristics of the season which is gradually drawing to a close.

3. The statement which accompanied Mr. Danlop's report of the 14th instant, copy of which statement is annexed, shows that up to the 10th of April the total quantity of cotton exported to Bombay this season from the railway stations of the Central Provinces and the Berars, amounted to 102,415 full-pressed bales, 41,180 half-pressed bales, and 34,484 dokras, which, according to the usual computation, represents about 155,089 bales of 3½ cwt., or half a Bombay candy each. Compared with the figures for the same period of the season 1869-70, which amounted to 127,742 bales, the exports show an improvement in our supply of about 27,347 of the above bales, or of about 22 per cent. on the figures up to the same date last year.

4. It is to be noted that the improvement is chiefly to be credited to the favourable season in the Berars, the exports from the Central Provinces being but very slightly above those of last season, which it is, however, to be noted was an exceptionally bad one. The following are the figures :—

EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES UP TO THE 10TH APRIL.

1869-70. Bales.		1870-71. Bales.
21,275	.....	23,679

5. The smallness of the supply is chiefly to be attributed to the crop in the Wurdah Valley having suffered in the early part of the season, as duly reported to your Chamber. In this quarter, also, the area returns showed some decrease in the breadth sown with cotton. And, again, the low price of cotton has offered encouragement to the native spinners to come into the market, and purchase supplies for the local manufactures. During a recent visit to Hinguughât, I learnt that the spinners of the country lying to the east of the Wurdah had been purchasing freely. The local consumption of home-made cotton cloth is, as you are aware, considerable in these districts, whilst the figures of the season 1869-70 show that as much as 87,000 maunds (of 82lbs. each) of cloth, made chiefly from the cotton grown in the Wurdah Valley, were exported from the Central Provinces.

6. Some few bales have, as usual, found their way from Hinguughât to the spinning and weaving mills at Cawnpore, and these are evidently the bales entered as "piece-goods" in the statement noticed in para. 19 of this report.

7. Some new stations on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between the Bhoosawal Junction and the Jubbulpore Terminus, will be found entered in this year's statement ; but as yet the Nerbudda Valley contributes no very considerable supplies of cotton to the Bombay market. Some small quantity of cotton still follows the old route, and goes to Mirzapore by road ; and I have made arrangements for noting the quantity, and I hope hereafter to address your Chamber in a separate communication on the subject.

8. I have received advices of cotton sent from Agra and other stations on the East Indian Railway to Bombay, but as my figures are not yet quite complete, I hesitate to include them in the present report. I hope soon, however, to be able to give you accurate information on this and other matters connected with the traffic on this line, which is certain to be of interest to your Chamber.

9. To return, however, to the Berars, from which your chief supplies are drawn, the increase in the exports during the present season is shown below :—

EXPORTS FROM THE BERARS.

1869-70. Bales.		1870-71. Bales.
106,467	.....	131,510.

These totals include the cotton carted across the Wurdah from the Central Provinces, but at least an equal quantity of cotton is taken from the Berars to Hinguughât. The figures will be given at the close of the season.

10. It will doubtless be noticed with some satisfaction by your Chamber that the little cotton lines of railway to Khangaon and Oomraotee have been working satisfactorily. The Khangaon line has already this year carried about 51,941 bales of cotton, besides other merchandise, and some passengers, whilst the Oomraotee line, which has only been opened for two months (since the 16th of February last) has already carried 22,871 bales of cotton, besides a very large quantity of merchandise. In fact, 56 per cent of the cotton exported from the Berars this season has passed over these little lines.

11. It will also, I hope, be noticed with some little satisfaction by your Chamber that, notwithstanding the re-arrangement of the terms for the carriage of unpressed cotton, which renders the plea of the advantages enjoyed by full-pressed cotton no longer admissible, still that the system of full-pressing cotton at the up-country markets is firmly holding its own, and that of the crop already exported to Bombay 72¼ per cent has been full-pressed, 25½ per cent. half-pressed, and that only 2 per cent. has gone down as dokras. If the calculations were to be made for those stations only at which presses are available, the proportion of full-pressed cotton would be considerably larger than that given above.

12. The exports by land have been trifling. The figures of the cotton carried over the Sawurgaon Ghat are given below. This hill-pass leads from the south-west of the Berar country into the Ahmednuggar District of the Bombay Presidency.

EXPORTS OF COTTON ACROSS THE SAWURGAON GHAT UP TO THE 1ST OF APRIL.

Bhojas, ... 2,482
Equal to about, ... 1,645 bales.

13. The figures of the cotton carried over the Bhore and Thull Ghats, which I have received through the courtesy of the Collector of Tanna, are also subjoined :—

	Thull Ghat. Bales.	Bhore Ghat. Bales.
Up to the 22nd Feb.....	1,645	1,304

14. Cotton is still coming into the markets and more is to be expected, as the accompanying extracts from the reports of the Assistants will show.

15. Mr. Noble, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, Wurdah Valley, writing under date the 21st March, says—

"Cotton is still coming in, in very small quantities, the reason being, as I said in my last report, that cultivators are keeping back their cotton, waiting for prices to rise. In one small village, Korsanji, on the road to Mudnee, there are about 60 bhojas in the village ; and this is the case to a great extent throughout the district."

Mr. Nago Rao (East Berar), writing under date the 30th March, says—

"It will be seen that the price of cotton is rising day by day. It rose from Rs. 49 to Rs. 53 per bhoja within the last seven days, and the cultivators have been consequently engaged in bringing their cotton to our market in large quantities."

Mr. Dunlop, writing on the 2nd of April, says—

"A larger business has been done during the past week than in any corresponding week this season, as many as 5,202 full-pressed bales having been despatched from Khangaon. This is partly to be attributed to the termination of the Holi holiday, but chiefly to a rise in prices which the cultivators had been anxious to take advantage of."

And again, on the 9th, he "adds—

"Calculating a candy of '*kapas*,' or cotton in the seed, to be equal to one bhoja of clean cotton, the total imports are now 71,394 bhojas," and I have no doubt that 30,000 more will be received before the season closes."

16. Judging from the experience of former years, I think it may be fairly assumed on the most moderate computation that the total of the exports of these Provinces at the end of the present season will not fall short of 230,000 bales. This is judged from the figures of former years given below, which show the exports up to the same point in former seasons :—

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF FORMER SEASONS.

Year.	Up to the 10th April. Bales.	Total at the end of the season. Bales.	
1867-68, ...	156,300	230,000	
1868-69, ...	237,038	275,00)	This was an early season.
1869-70, ...	133,917	209,000	
1870-71, ...	155,089	230,000 Estimated quantity.	

These figures will admit of your Chamber forming their own opinion in the matter, and judging how far my views are likely to prove correct.

17. But your Chamber thoroughly understand that the result of the season's exports will much depend on the prices offered during the next two months. There are some dealers in the interior of the country who can afford to hold if the prices do not tempt them, and it is an oft-told tale that on the price much depends the proportion of the crop sent down to the Bombay market —not so much that the cultivators will not part with their produce at a low price, as that the low price encourages an increased local demand, which, of course, affects the exports.

18. In an appendix to this letter will be found copy of report dated 9th April, 1871, from Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, and I would desire to draw your attention to a passage in para. 6, in which the exports of linseed from that division are noticed. As already mentioned, measures have been taken to procure statistics on this subject, and in regard to other produce which it is hoped may by degrees increase, and the figures will be furnished to you regularly with the returns of the cotton exports.

19. The annexed statement of the traffic carried from stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to towns in the North-Western Provinces, will, I hope, prove of interest to your Chamber. As I have already noticed, arrangements are being made to include in my reports the returns of traffic between stations on the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Line. There can be little doubt that the entry of 149 bales of "piece-goods," despatched from Wurdah to Cawnpore, represents some bales of Hinguughât cotton supplied to the Cawnpore Mills.

20. You will doubtless have heard that there is now every prospect of the branch line of railway between Wurdah and the cotton-market of Hinguughât being commenced at an early date. The line will, it is understood, be extended to the coal-fields of the Chanda and Woon Districts which promise to prove of the greatest value and importance.

21. As your Chamber has

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, in No. 1, Hornby Row, yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance, presided over by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report, balance sheet, and profit and loss account for the six months which ended on the 31st December were submitted. The report stated that the earnings of the company for the second half year had amounted to Rs. 38,850-5-7, against Rs. 43,813-4-6 of the first half year,—a result which, considering the extreme depression of trade during the year, was considered not quite unsatisfactory. The total income of the year was Rs. 79,663-10-1, the expenses during the same time having amounted to Rs. 30,925-15-1 (Rs. 21,821-2-9 for the first half, and Rs. 29,104-12-4 for the second half year). The directors had endeavoured to reduce the expenses of the company at the head office from the commencement of the present year. It was hoped that the results of this reduced expenditure would be perceptible in the course of the current year. In the present statement, as in the last balance sheet, the sum of Rs. 40,000 represented the paid-up value of 20 shares not issued to the shareholders. The present market value of the shares, however, might be estimated at about half the amount.

On the motion of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, seconded by Mr. Jehangier Hormusjee, the accounts, balance sheet, and report were approved.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Damodhur Tapidass moved, Mr. Tribowundass Nathoobhoy seconded, and it was agreed, to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee as directors in place of Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. Manisty, resigned.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Banajee, Messrs. Tapidass Varjdass and Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey, who retire by rotation, were re-elected as directors.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The next business was the appointment of auditors. The directors had reduced the remuneration from Rs. 250 to Rs. 125 and named as auditors Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Gungadass Kishordass. Some of the shareholders suggested that the fee should be reduced to Rs. 100, but on the motion of Mr. Jehangier Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Damodhur Tapidass, the gentlemen named by the directors were appointed and the remuneration of each fixed at Rs. 125.

SUGGESTION TO FARM OUT THE REVENUE.

The Secretary (Mr. Jeevanlal Umiashunker) next read a requisition to the directors, signed by holders of 257 shares, proposing that the directors should farm out the company's revenue derived from the Mazagon property, for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as the directors might appear proper.

The Chairman, in reply to some of the shareholders, that the directors were of opinion that the plan would be of benefit to the company. If the land were farmed out for five years the lessee would use their influence in obtaining tenants, and, so, after the expiry of the five years, the company would derive great benefit. The directors were not in the position of those contractors and had not the means of getting at the people so well. They proposed to invite tenders for the farming of the revenues.

Mr. Nowrojee Muncherjee Banajee said he did not think farming out the revenue would do much benefit to the association, and at the same time he did not think they were by their memorandum of association at liberty to do so.

The Chairman said it could be done if a resolution were passed.

Mr Nowrojee remarked that it would have been much better if the company's solicitor had been present, but he thought they could not depart from what had been laid down.

The Chairman replied that the solicitors had given an opinion, though not in writing.

Mr. Nowrojee submitted that on consideration it would be found the directors could not go beyond the powers conferred on them by the memorandum of association, and that that gave no power for farming out the revenues. To do so the company must be wound up, and a new one formed. He was so advised on the best authority. One of the directors, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurmsey, would inform the meeting that a resolution had been passed by the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company to farm out the whole concern, and that, after doing so, they were informed that the resolution was null and void because such a power was not given by the articles of association.

The Chairman remarked that the meeting would first say whether the shareholders considered the revenue should be farmed out. He added that since the new directors had been appointed they had let 70 to 75 catties, of 500 feet each, and that they hoped to succeed further.

A motion for farming out the revenue was then moved by Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, but only the mover, seconder, and chairman supported it, so that it was lost.

PROPOSAL TO INVEST FUNDS.

Another requisition was submitted, and in terms thereof Mr. Ramjee Madhowjee moved, and Mr. Tribhowundass Nathoobhoy seconded a resolution to this effect—To empower the directors to invest by way of loans the money belonging to the company which has been lying idle, or yielding only a nominal interest on the security of shares of the Colaba Land Company, Limited, only, at the best rate of interest, reserving a reasonable margin to cover the fluctuations of the market.

An objection was raised to this resolution by Mr. Nowrojee Muncherjee Banajee that it was not competent under the memorandum of association, as the effect of it would be to divert the company from its original purposes and turn it into a bank. Mr. Fletcher (legal adviser of the company) entered into the question in the course of the meeting and explained his views on the point; and it was agreed to postpone the matter and, meantime, obtain opinion of counsel.

AHMEDABAD.

29TH APRIL.

THE trial of the Banian woman and her paramour for the wilful murder of the woman's husband, mentioned in my last, has terminated in their conviction and sentence to death. The friends of the wealthy male convict left for Bombay on the following day, for the purpose of appeal. The condemnation to death by the Sessions Court here has met with public approval; nevertheless, native credulity is so closely wedded to the money-bag gospel of "abie to do all things," that the immediate rumour is high in native circles that he will be commuted by the Appellate Court to transportation; but should such a consummation is undesired by the public, owing to the atrocious manner of the murder, and an unmentionable disgusting incident connected with it. From the day the female convict was taken in custody up to the time of conviction and sentence, this self-deluded creature seemed, by her lively appearance and cheery conversation, buoyed up by some visionary hope of restoration to liberty, family, and friends. But, alas! since hearing her awful doom, the dreamy reveries of delusive hope have vanished, and the miserable creature has been startled into a sense of the reality of her forlorn condition! After male companion in crime and the custody, who was taken in charge of the self-proposessing young man, but has since perceptibly fallen off in flesh and spirits. Great credit is due to the public prosecutor for the impartial way in which he discharged his painful duty. The links in the chain of evidence for the prosecution were connected and tangible, and carried to completeness by the testimony of a young girl, who served the prisoners in a domestic capacity at the time of the tragic occurrence—testimony unshaken by searching cross-examination. During this protracted trial, the Judge (Mr. Melvill) showed great tact and discrimination in sifting the evidence *pro* and *con*, as well as exemplary patience and painstaking.

Had the Bombay Councillors, instead of dallying with a tax on feasts, brought in and passed a marriage tax, the local exchequer would have reaped a golden harvest this year. Several of the aboriginal tribes, the Koonbees (cultivators) of Gujerat and other places solemnize marriages once in twelve years; consequently, Sunday last (23rd) was the duodenal cycle when from the suckling at the mother's breast to the girl arrived at puberty were given and taken in marriage. Proverbially improvident-fated though Koonbees and natives in general are, still, when the marriage-knot is tied, silver flows freely in honour of Hymen. Hundreds, therefore, of nuptials—and of course opening of purse-strings—must have taken place throughout Gujerat on the appointed day.

Another murder, a most wanton massacre of innocents, has taken place: a mother has sacrificed her two children. It appears she had overheard the eldest child, a boy about five years old, complain to the father touching the clandestine visits of a stranger during his absence, and that this was the cause of the inhuman deed. It further appears that this woman attempted to immolate her husband, and destroy all traces of her crime—the murdered children having been stowed away in the attic above used as a hay-loft—by setting fire to the house. However, she failed in this purpose, and the partially charred remains of the children were discovered amongst the smouldering grass. The husband managed to escape with a few bruises.

The excellent system adopted in this city-prison of making convict labour self-supporting as well as a punishment, ought to be a practice in all such penitentiaries in India. I believe there is not another prison-house in the Bombay circle to compete with this in the matter of useful handicraftsmen. Every trade has its representative here, and therefore, almost every requisite of a household is obtainable at this convict *entrepôt*. Another characteristic useful innovation said to have been introduced by the present Collector (Mr. Borrodaile) is, that female convicts sentenced to one year and upwards of imprisonment, are not only put to hard labour, like their sex, but taught needlework under the superintendence of an amiable lady-widow (Mrs. Wray), who seems to take a very great interest in teaching these unfortunate and misguided sisters. And again, this prison-house has attached to it a large garden-plot cultivated by convicts, superintended by the suave Parsee jailor (Mr. Rustonjee), which produces almost every variety of exotic vegetable and radish indigenous to a European climate, to say nothing of a superabundance of Indian "thurkaree" and "chow-chow." Hence, not only are the vegetable requirements of the convicts supplied, but also the outside public demand, for value received. Moreover, albeit the number of prisoners is large and of every shade of criminality, the affairs of the Bridewell are so well-regulated and ordered, and vigilantly supervised by the powers that be, that an *émeute* need not be feared. I should add that the cleanliness of the place is very remarkable.

On Sunday last after dusk, this station was visited by the fag-end of a south-wester, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and distant peals of thunder. Since, then the weather, which was previously disagreeable, has become almost unbearably hot, and all those who can go to the hills are leaving.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage. "The Globe" says: "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, an a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopathists and invalids we could not recommend a more delicious or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Jamaica Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Manufactory, Hare Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LAW.

WHETHER an execution-creditor who may attach moveable property in the possession of his judgment-debtor, believing the same to belong to him, and cause the said property to be sold at an auction of court, renders himself liable to an action for damages at the instance of the party who may prove himself to be the pledgee without possession of the said property.

Case referred under section 22 of Act XI. of 1865, of his own motion, by Syed Hussan El Medini, Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat, for the decision of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, this 10th day of March 1871.

KULLAN HEERA *vs.* BHIMJI FRAMJI AND KHURSEDJI SORABJI.

Amount of claim, Rs. 41.

A reference was submitted by me in the above cause on the 5th of November last, for the decision of the Honourable Court, on which their Lordships, under date the 22nd December last, gave the following decision:—

"The claim seems to be a claim for damages, occasioned by the defendant's act in causing to be sold property which was pledged for the plaintiff's debt. If such a claim is maintainable at all, it will lie in a Small Cause Court."

The point for consideration, therefore, is, whether an execution-creditor who may attach moveable property in the possession of his judgment-debtor, believing the same to belong to him, and cause the said property to be sold at an auction of court, renders himself liable to an action for damages at the instance of the party who may prove himself to be the pledgee without possession of the said property.

Section 201 of the Code of Civil Procedure among other things provides, "if the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the attachment and sale of the property of the party against whom the decree is made."

Under the law possession of chattels is *a prima facie* proof of ownership.

Section 233 of the Code enacts, "where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Nazir shall keep the same in his own custody."

Under the Code, therefore, the defendants in this case had a right to seize the moveable property in dispute in the possession of their judgment-debtor.

It is laid down as follows in Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, 3rd edition, at page 74, "Now it is not every substantial wrong which affords a right of action for redress, nor is it true that for every kind of damage or loss occasioned by the act of another, a remedy is given by the law." It frequently happens, that damage, palpable and undeniable though it be, is, in technical phraseology, *damnum sine injuria*, that is, damage, unaccompanied by any tortious or wrongful act whereof cognizance can be taken in a court of justice.

"Here accordingly, it becomes necessary to define respectively the words *damnum* and *injuria*, or, at all events, to state in what precise sense, and with what signification, it is in this volume proposed to use them."

"The word *injuria* will be employed as signifying a 'legal wrong,' that is a wrong cognizable or recognized as such, by the law. The word *damnum* will be used as signifying 'damage,' not necessarily pecuniary or perceptible, but appreciable and capable, in legal contemplation, of being estimated by a jury."

I am of opinion that the doctrine laid down above, applies to the claim under reference, inasmuch as the detendants in seizing the property in the possession of their judgment-debtor (whose right to that possession had not been in any way affected by the pledge, and that right whatever it was worth for, the decree-holder was entitled to sell) was not "a wrongful act," and therefore the damage resulting from it does not give a right of action. In Tomizoodeen Mollah *vs* Nyanmallah Sircar, which was decided by the Calcutta High Court (present—Peacock, C. J., and Dwarkanath Mitter, J.) in finding—"that in execution of a decree against A., C. seized certain moveable property which was claimed under section 246 of the Code of Civil Procedure by B., who was part owner of the property. B.'s claim was rejected and the sale proceeded as that of the right, title and interest of the debtor; no mention was made of B.'s claim, and the property was made over manually to the execution-purchaser, the proceeds being handed to the judgment-creditor (C.) in liquidation. B. then sued C. for damages, the Court held that C. was not liable. The purchaser became entitled to an undivided share of the chattel to be used by him as an undivided share. He would have the same right as the judgment-debtor, and would not be liable to the owner of the undivided share merely for using it, nor unless he had converted it to his own use." (See XI. W. R. Civ. Rul. 378.) The plaint consequently ought to have been rejected under section 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Moreover, the Calcutta High Court (present—Peacock, C. J., and L. Jackson, J.) have ruled in Rajoollah Sope, *vs.* Issen Chunder Hazrah, "that an execution-creditor is not liable to damages in respect of an attachment made under a warrant issued by a Court." (See VII W. R. Civil Rulings p. 355) This ruling has been re-stated by the said Court (present—Peacock, C. J., and Hobhouse, J.) in Joykalee Dassee *vs.* The Representatives of Chundmalla (See IX. W. R. Civil Rulings, page 133.)

Mr. Justice Norman, however, has attempted to distinguish the former case from the case in which he decided "that the execution-creditor is liable for damages sustained in consequence of the seizure of property in execution." (See Mussamat Subjan Bibi *vs.* Sheikh Sumeeroodeen, 3 B. L. R. A. J. Civil, page 10.)

Even allowing that Mr. Justice Norman has correctly laid down the law, yet according to him also the claim under reference cannot be maintained, because there has not been "any trespass committed on the property of a stranger."

There are also two other decisions which also apparently conflict with the above ruling of Sir Barnes Peacock:—

The Calcutta High Court (present—Loch and Glover, J. J.) decided in Syed Ruznadin Hoosein *vs.* Mussumat Fezalan, "that where an execution-case has been struck off, and no order has been made by the court, directing execution to be issued against the heirs, notice under section 216 should be re-issued before execution is taken out. If a decree-holder has omitted to do this which he was legally bound to do, and has thereby caused injury, the party injured may claim damages." (See III. W. R. Civil Rulings, page 120.) There is in the plaint under reference no allegation that the defendants had been guilty of any illegal omission. The plaint therefore be admitted.

The said Court (present—Kemp and Glover, J. J.) in Matadeen Ram *vs.* Vilaet Alikhan, "held that as Valaet Alikhan had made the attachment most carelessly and recklessly, and without sufficient or reasonable ground for assuming that his judgment-debtor was entitled to the property attached, as a partner of the plaintiff, he was rightly amerced in damages." (See XIII. W. R. Civil Rulings, p. 3.) In the present case however the defendants had not acted recklessly.

According to the analogy of the precedents quoted above, it would also appear that the plaintiff has no right of action.

(Signed) S. H. EL MEDINI,
Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Surat.

The High Court passed the following judgment on the above reference:—

It is not necessary in this case to decide whether an action for damages will lie against a decree-holder who attaches and sells property which does not belong to his judgment-debtor at all. In this case the judgment-debtor certainly had some right, title and interest in the property, though the plaintiff may have had a lien upon it and such right, title and interest, the judgment-creditor had already a right to sell.

On these grounds the Court holds that the present action is not maintainable. Dated this 18th day of April 1871.

—*Guzerat Mitra*, April 30.

THE HARBOUR ENGINEER.

MR. G. ROBERTSON, the Harbour Engineer, has completed his inspection of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Narakal, Cochin, Alleppay, Quilon, Tuticorin, Paumben Passage, Negapatam, Porto-Novo and Cocoanada. He has also minutely inspected the system of backwater communication from near Beypore to Trivandrum. The preparation of his reports on these places will now occupy some time, but he promises that they shall be as concise as possible.

Mr. Robertson will return to Europe by the steamer due here from Calcutta on Saturday, and will resume his duties in Leith Harbour until the autumn, when he will come back to India to prosecute his enquiries into the capabilities of the Hooghly, Bombay Harbour, &c. No advantage would be gained, he thinks, by his remaining in India, to compile his report on the ports he has already visited, and he would naturally prefer to perform that portion of his duty at home, where, if need be, he will be within easy reach of professional counsel. As the Government have no funds available for the carrying out of any improvements that he may recommend, the submission of the report may not, in Mr. Robertson's opinion, seem very urgent. But what is to be done at all should, we think, be done quickly, especially with regard to the harbour of Cocoanada, Cochin and Mangalore. Mr. Robertson's engagement is for two years on £2,000 a year, and as he will spend less than a half of each year in India, he is very well remunerated.—*Madras Mail*, April 27.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 29th April, compared with the statement issued on the 22nd April:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd April.	29th April.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. do. „	10,00,000	
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	116,78,883	133,17,926
Do. do. do. at Branches.	51,76,856	55,11,037
Other Deposits	224,75,906	201,43,72:
Post Bills	30,943	6,922
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,45,847	6,90,302
Rs.	463,23,433	461,19,175

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	45,83,456	47,82,784
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,85,189	22,33,357
Loans on Security of do do.	13,38,240	14,31,208
Current Accounts overdrawn	17,985	10,57
Bills Discounted	110,99,56	110,96,135
Stamps	5,980	5,923
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,: 3,699		
Amount applied in reduction „ 40,000		
	4,13,699	4,45,699
Bullion	5,68,927	5,75,212
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	10 24,788	10,98,061
Cash and Currency Notes	201,16,76	243,22,831
Rs.	463,23,433	461,19,175

A CORRESPONDENT [illegible] these old fashioned rhymes, which recollects speaking of [illegible]:—

"A vicar long ill, who had [illegible]
To [illegible] his sins and [illegible]
Which, not as Ring does, a [illegible]
That the curate ought [illegible]
By my troth, says the cu[illegible]
I'll be prayed for the dest[illegible]

THE PONDICHERRY GOVERNOR.

A TELEGRAM was received by M. Bontempe, a few days ago, recalling him from Pondicherry, by the next homeward-bound French steamer, which is due there on the 7th proximo. M. Bontemps is one of the few French Governors who has faithfully discharged the duties that devolved on him as Administrator of the French Colonies in India. During his seven years' tenure of office, he has accomplished many local improvements in Pondicherry; and the Arianconpang bridge, the Pier, and the statue of Dupleix, will perpetuate the memory of his gubernatorial industry. There is one thought, however, that must sadden the departing Governor, and that is, that he has not witnessed the completion of the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, the foundation stone of which he laid on the memorable 16th of July 1870—the day on which the news reached Pondicherry that war had been declared by France against Prussia. Subsequently, on the day that the Prussians entered France near Landau, M. Bontemps unveiled the statue of Dupleix, amid the booming of guns, and shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—shouts that were two short months after succeeded by those of "*Vive La République!*" and are now merged in those of "*Vive La Commune!*" Doubtless M. Bontemps would have done more for Pondicherry if his schemes of improvement had not been thwarted by the niggardly time-servers of France who have brought that land to the abyss of despair. During his stay in India, M. Bontemps has done much to cement the local ties of friendship between the French and English Governments.—*Madras Mail*, April 27.

THE PROPOSED UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) have been requested to give publicity to the following letter addressed by the Officiating Honorary Secretary to the United Service Institution of India to an officer of the Madras Army:—

No. 64, SIMLA, 10-4-71.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your question as to what arrangements are proposed for enabling subscribers at a distance to benefit by the lectures, papers, &c., published by the U. S. Institution of India, I beg to inform you that all papers and lectures that are passed by the Council of the Institution will be published for the information of all subscribers throughout India, either separately or in the form of a journal. Thus, subscribers at a distance will benefit equally with those actually at the place of publishing. The Council of course do not undertake to publish all papers that are sent, nor all lectures delivered at the various stations. But all lectures and papers being sent to them, such as they pass will be duly published. Lectures should, we think, be encouraged, and the Council will certainly do all in their power to this end; but it is evident that it would not be for the interests for which the U. S. Institution of India is endeavouring a hearing if all lectures and papers were published indiscriminately.

I would venture to suggest that you should publish this letter for the information of officers serving in the Madras Presidency, and the Council (provisionally) would be glad to receive any suggestions which would tend to the success of the Institution.—Your's obediently,

(Signed) C. M. MACGREGOR, Lt.-Col.,
For Hony. Secy. U. S. I. of India.

MISCEGENATION IN INDIA.

(*Madras Mail*, April 27.)

WE reprinted as a curiosity, in our issue of Monday last, a letter from Mr. Henry Atherton of Brightling, Sussex, to the Editor of the *Friend of India*. The writer, who appears to have been in India some years ago, maintains oracularly that "unless marriage becomes the rule of life with Christians as it is with Hindoos and Mahomedans, we shall yet deservedly lose India," and he holds that "the European in India who marries an Indian girl does more by that single act to promote Christianity than a dozen missionaries blessed even with a Dr. Duff's preaching power can effect." We have not as yet visited "Brightling, Sussex," so, for all we know to the contrary, that may be the locality of a private lunatic asylum. At any rate, judging from Mr. Atherton's letter, we should say that were such an institution established in the neighbourhood, one inmate at least might be calculated upon. Mr. Atherton believes that by allowing all our European soldiers to marry native women, "there would be no need of an income tax or a Contagious Diseases Act, and we might then hope for the blessing of God on our rule." The panacea is seductive, no doubt so, that it is fair to ask whether Mr. Atherton has put it to the proof in his own case? Is he a married man, and is his wife an Indian girl? Evidently the poor fellow labours under an impression that Europeans in India for the most part live very naughty lives. "No nation," he affirms, "can be insulted a conquered people as we English have the people of India by treating the women of the country as only fit to be the concubines and not the wives of Europeans." And how many "women of the country" are so treated; and are the representative females of any but the lowest orders of society? The innocence of Mr. Atherton is as charming as his information is original, and if he would only take Miss Carpenter into holy wedlock, and settle down with that amiable visionary in India, what a deal he might do towards the promotion of what he calls "real Christianity" in lieu of our present spurious civilization which "consists in luxurious living with flunkeys to powder, gown, and attend on us." (See p. 134.) But we need not further criticise this great discovery, as a native correspondent has favored us with the following comments thereon:—

"Mr. Atherton's letter contains a curious proposal for civilizing and christianising the natives, removing some odious taxes and Acts, improving the moral tone of Anglo-Indians, and providing for the safety of the Indian Empire. What the Government find difficult to do by keeping a large standing army, by encouraging education and advancing the natives, Mr. Atherton proposes to accomplish by a single step, by marriages between Europeans and natives. It is the policy of some rulers to encourage marriages with the conquered people, as a means of assimilating the races, and destroying class differences; doubtless, this is a wise policy, and to a cerain extent successful if it is due the present eminent position of most European nations. But is such a policy practicable in India, in a country the normal condition of which is one of class differences; where the observation of caste is most rigid; where even persons of one caste cannot marry with those of another? This Mr. Atherton has entirely overlooked, and hence his proposition, plausible as it is, falls to the ground. The only class of natives who are engaged as servants by Europeans, and who furnish the concubines kept by some of these Europeans, are the Pariahs, the very lowest of the Sudras; and if Europeans are willing to take such unsavoury mates, must take their wives from this class; they cannot aspire higher. I doubt whether the proud Mussulman will consent to have any family connexion with the European; but I am quite certain that none of the caste natives will ever condescend to such alliances. Mr. Atherton says that the people of India are insulted by the Europeans, because the latter make some Hindoo women their concubines, and do not choose to marry them. On the contrary, I think that it must be regarded as an honor to the Hindoos, that Europeans, with all their power, money, and influence, have never been able to marry a Hindoo woman of caste, though they shew no great reluctance to contain alliances with the Pariahs, the lowest of the low.

"I doubt very much whether Mr. Atherton's proposals will be acceptable to the Europeans themselves. In the times of the old Company, when steam communication had not been established between Europe and India, when Anglo-Indians made their home here, and lived for twenty or thirty years in the mofussil surrounded by the natives, and without a single white face to look at, consolation was sought; and the very fact that the old Anglo-Indians kept the native women as concubines merely, and never, except in some eccentric cases, thought it worth their while to marry them, will shew that at the present day, when communication with Europe is easy and cheap, when there are plenty of European girls in the Indian market, Europeans will never condescend to have anything to do with native women, and, least of all, to marry them. Considering the class of natives to which Europeans must confine their selection, if they are disposed to have black wives, and the position of that class in native society, education, and morals, I think it is not at all desirable that any such connexion should take place, for, while it would tend to corrupt the European, it will not in the least elevate the native, for it is impossible to elevate the dregs of society.

"Again, would such a plan be good for the State. Would it secure the safety of the Empire? I don't at all think so. The English Government has wisely refrained from interfering with the manners and customs of the Hindoos, their temples, religious ceremonies and institutions; and of all their institutions, there is none which the natives more strongly cling to or take more pride in than this one of caste; and the slightest suspicion that any attack on this time-honored institution is attempted by the Government, or countenanced by them, will make them strongly disaffected to the English rule, instead of inducing them to like it, as Mr. Atherton argues. By a similar intercourse to that which he proposes between the European civilians and soldiers, and the lowest class of the natives, a mixed race has already sprung up. I have no reason to think the quality of them is such as to be of any real use to the State: Will they side with the Europeans or natives, with their fathers or their mothers, or form a faction by themselves, in times of danger? These are curious questions; but looking at the manners of many of this mixed race of the first degree (by whom I mean the descendants of a *beau fele* black woman and European), I think that any alliance between Europeans and natives is not much to be desired.

"Mr. Atherton states that by frequent marriages between the Europeans and natives, the cause of Christianity will be promoted. Christianity belongs to mind, not to the body; it consists in one's internal convictions, not in outward form and demeanour. But will not the cause of heathenism also be thereby promoted? If it is likely that the Christian husband will convert his heathen wife and children, is it not as likely that the heathen wife, with her swarthy charms, will bring to heathenism her Christian and civilized lord.

"But leaving Mr. Atherton and others like him, who may have a fancy for native women, to gratify their taste in the best way they can, I think the true means for making the native like their English ruler, is by educating, advancing, and encouraging them. Leave alone their caste prejudices, religious superstitions, and manners and customs, however unreasonable; these will die of themselves with the increase of education and civilization; it is difficult to remove a tree sturdy and full grown, but it may be easy to tear it up, when withered and decayed. It is wrong to suppose that true union and good feeling exist only between family connections, and that it is necessary to cement friendship by marriage. What is required to produce harmony between the Europeans and natives is equality,—equality of rights and position. If you give the natives this, free social intercourse will be encouraged, and marriage and other incidents will follow in its train. But this is not the time for mixed marriages; a great deal must be done before they are fried as a remedy for existing drawbacks."

PARIS AND FRANCE.

(*Fortnightly Review for April*)

FRANCE, so rich in every natural advantage, and so unhappy in its political condition, is like the heroine of one of those incomparable fairy tales with which she has herself enriched European literature; like the spoilt child of many fairy godmothers, endowed with every good gift that imagination can conceive, all these blessings are marred by some fatal additional gift of one cunning and malicious enemy.

The obvious cause of the political restlessness of France, which denies to any political system time enough for a fair trial, is the incompatibility between town and country, and pre-eminently between Paris and the provinces. This is the reason why France oscillates between the wildest experiments of revolution and apathetic submission to despotic authority. At one time it is Paris which, urged on to desperation by the desire to make the most of its opportunities, strives during the few days at its command to commit the nation to principles and ideas utterly strange and repugnant to it. At another time it is provincial France which, trembling lest Paris should be able to stir hand or foot, suffers itself to be bound, in company with her, by bonds infinitely tighter than it would think it necessary to endure were itself only in question.

On the one hand, a very large, and certainly the most energetic, portion of the Parisians are ardently desirous of trying the experiment of some socialist form of government; they cannot be brought into willing obedience to any other form, however mild and enlightened it may be. Nay, mildness and enlightenment are probably a positive disadvantage in their eyes, since such qualities may give a government a better chance of permanence. They wish as an ultimate object to abolish the institution of private property altogether. And this idea is no passing whim; it has grown with the growth of Paris; it is far more widely spread now than it was twenty years ago; under the Empire it spread and ramified in all directions. However chimerical it may seem to the majority of modern minds, it has the sanction of many great thinkers of the past, and it is in entire accord with many of the most intelligent and disinterested political men of modern France. Socialism has, moreover, the power to arouse an amount of enthusiasm which nothing else appears able to call forth from the Frenchmen of the present day, and it is extremely doubtful whether it will die out until it has been allowed a fair trial. The attempt to keep it down by physical force must be an ever-recurring cause of bloodshed and disorder. The provinces, on the other hand, are as ardently attached to the institution of private property as Paris is to socialist ideas. Cautious and patient, the country people of France would sadly bear with almost any government rather than run the risk of war or revolution; but it is probable they would prefer a moderate republic or a monarchy to a "brilliant" empire, because they are shrewd enough to know that it is they who must pay the cost of the brilliancy. But there is nothing about them to forbid the success of such a republic or monarchy, provided it were but strong enough to uphold fundamental institutions of society, they would have patience enough to give it time to do its work; and if they are not remarkable for public spirit, it is doubtful whether they fall far or even at all below the average of the voters in other countries more fortunate from a political point of view.

Now, in this apparent political dead-lock between Paris and the provinces, it is encouraging to those who look to human nature for the signs of the elements out of which future progress must be evolved, to see how much more far-sighted are the people, and the representatives of universal suffrage, than the writers and politicians of France—for statesmen she has none. It is an encouraging evidence in favour of the wisdom of a widely-extended suffrage, that the majority of the men sent by the people to represent them in the National Assembly are strongly in favour of removing the seat of government from Paris. Paris, in truth, however much to the holiday-making foreigner it seems to constitute France itself, is not in any sense whatever representative of the France of the French. Paris is the great meeting-place of foreigners in search of amusement; the French have the least sympathy with foreigners of any civilised people, and are probably content with as little amusement as any people in the world. Paris is the great centre of extravagant expenditure; the French are the most frugal of people. Paris is the great solvent of family ties; the French are deeply attached to them. Paris, in fact, if it represents any part of French society at all, represents only one element in it—the young men, for whom indeed it is in some measure a huge public university, where they go up to graduate in vice. By this one point of contact between Paris and the provinces, the cold antipathy which the mass of the French people would otherwise feel to Paris is converted into deep detestation; Paris is too apt to be looked upon as a yawning gulf which sucks in honest, good-hearted young folk, and casts them up again in time upon the hands of their relatives, profligate spendthrifts, worn out in person and in purse.

But this is not all. The radical discordance between Paris and the provinces is not confined to political ideas, nor does it stop at total disagreement in the whole domain of moral and social life. Did it end here it would scarcely be enough to give very grave cause for consideration whether Paris and the provinces ought to be tied together at all, whichever side is to be subordinate to the other; whether a nation which has to satisfy the demands of such antagonistic elements can possibly be expected to make peaceful and steady progress; whether, in short, the attempt to bind together parts so inevitably tending to fly asunder must not end, as it always has ended hitherto in France, either in despotism or anarchy. But the differences between Paris and the provinces are by no means confined to political, social, and moral aspects. They are different in their religion, their history, their traditions, their customs, and their language. The confident assertions so often made by French writers of the substantial unity of France are among the most remarkable evidences of their habitual ignorance both of their own and of foreign countries. Neither in Italy nor Germany are the differences of character between the different parts of the population more marked or more profound; and to find ones that are equally so, it would be necessary to include Sicily in Italy and the Tyrol in Germany. Even now, since the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, the portions of France where French is the language of the people are not above one-half of the whole; and even where French is spoken, the religious sentiments, the historical antecedents, the traditions and customs of the people are widely divergent.

The great misfortune of France (the cunning curse of the malicious godmother, bestowed in the guise of a blessing) has been the passion for unity, a passion not shared by the mass of the people, who have always been and still are attached to their homes and their local customs (institutions they have none left), but a passion which, derived from the Catholic Church, has been fostered by French rulers for selfish objects, and by literary men as a subject for vanity and mistaken patriotism. This fatal passion, derived from the teaching of the Church, and acting in the name of religious unity, deluged Southern France with blood, the too successful effort to stifle religious liberty. To the honour of the people it should be remembered how many centuries it took to effect the diabolical work. It was only achieved at last, after five centuries by Louis XIV.,—the same man who, in pursuit of the same great object, revoked that Edict of Nantes which gave permission to some Frenchmen to think differently from others. Influenced by this same idea, now putting on a political dress, Richelieu, the great Churuhman, achieved the debasement and corruption of the French nobility, fostering, for the purposes of political corruption, that moral corruption the fatal example of which is still only too powerful in France. This same passion, more fatal still at the time of the Revolution of 1789, swept away all those precious remnants of municipal and provincial liberties which had survived through centuries of misgovernment, and which, under happier auspices, attached as the people often were to them from custom, and familiar with their workings, might have formed nuclei of free institutions scattered over the whole of France. This same passion now, finding expression in the shibboleth "Le République une et indivisible," threatens to override the wise prevision of the people and of the majority of the Assembly, and in doing so to plunge France into anarchy or hand it over once more to a despot.

Popular instinct, far wiser than the limited foresight of her politicians, struggles to save France. On one point, and on one point only, have Paris and the provinces shown signs of being of one mind—they both wish to be free of one another. A feeling is growing up in both quarters in favour, not of national separation, but of substituting a looser bond of union than that by which both are now cramped and stifled, one which would leave each free to choose its own government for itself. While the provinces are protesting against Paris as the seat of the national government, in Paris itself a cry has been heard in favour of the "republic of the Seine." *L'Ordre*, a Paris journal, tells us that "it is necessary that Paris should establish a government of its own which should be stable, and which, without imposing itself upon France, and without separating itself from France, should shelter itself from the consequences of the ignorance or blindness of the provinces." The commune, that is to say, local self-government, says a Parisian correspondent of the *Daily News*, "is the Red man's idea of a good government, and is only fair play, but for France." The *Cri du Peuple*, one of the journals suspended by General Vinoy, said, on its reappearance, that "Paris ought to proclaim herself a free town, an affranchised commune, and a republican city; that she should govern herself by adopting the theory of direct government as applied in Switzerland." † And the Central Committee of the National Guard, in one of its first proclamations, indeed the first proclamation issued after its successful establishment, says: "Paris has become a free city; despotic centralisation exists no more. . . . . Without pretending to influence in any way the destinies of France, Paris demands, first, the election of a mayor of Paris, by the people; Paris has by no means the intention of separating herself from France; far from it . . . but simply to say to her, with the voice of an elder sister, 'Do thou support thyself as I support myself; oppose oppression as I have opposed it.'" ‡ And again on March 22nd, after being several days in power, the Committee reiterated the same sentiments in another official proclamation:—"Paris has no ambition to reign, but she wishes to be free; she has no other aspiration than to dictate by her example; she neither desires to enforce her individual will, nor yet to forego it. She no more cares to issue decrees than to subject herself to a *Plébiscite*; she represents progress by marching forward herself, and proposes the liberty of others by assuring her own." § A correspondent of the *Times*, frantically hostile to the whole revolutionary party in Paris, remarks that the aim of one section in it "is to make Paris a free city, independent of the rest of France, over which it has no intention of extending the tutelary power of its commune." ‖ Another correspondent of the same journal most judiciously observes that the Government at Versailles should "maintain an attitude of complete and entire forbearance from all interference in Paris or its affairs. The problem of departmental purification and removal from Paris, which lies at the root of all other administrative reform, will thus be solved by the force of circumstances, powerful enough of themselves to work the change, and Paris and the provinces will each have the opportunity, so inestimably valuable to both, of learning to govern themselves independently of each other." ¶

It will perhaps be objected that if Paris and the provinces were permitted to separate peaceably from one another by mutual consent, if Paris were allowed to establish a socialist republic while the provinces formed a monarchy or a republic, such as those of Switzerland or the United States, there would be no reason why the process of disintegration should

midst. It is to discourage these wild projects at the very outset that a passage has been inserted in the address alluding to the theocratic connexion existing in the Middle Ages between the Empire and the Papacy, and declaring that no such thing will be permitted to occur again. Two more sentences in the draught deserve notice. While insisting upon a pacific policy, Parliament equally emphasizes the need of constitutional liberty; while approving the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, it declares the rising of the Parisian populace to be a direct consequence of the ambitious policy so long pursued by Parisian *société élégante et littéraire*. Liberalism, then, and an unfavourable idea of the French are as potent in the Germanic Parliament as they were in the North German and State Assemblies. The words referring to the future of Alsace may be regarded as indicative of a resolve to preserve the provinces as a whole, and reject any Bavarian claims for a slice.

To-morrow the *Zukunft*, the only Republican paper of Berlin, will be discontinued for want of subscribers. It has existed for four years, and, as the editor avows in his parting address, never paid its expenses. Berlin is Liberal, but has not a drop of Republican blood in its veins.

THE TURF.

"ASMODEUS" writes to the *Pioneer*, on the 31st March:—

I came back from Northampton on Wednesday night after two very dull days' racing, in weather that had suddenly veered round to second winter. There was the usual large attendance and the usual fleecing at the hotels, for which the town of the shoemakers is famous, but we got very little for our money in the way of sport. The truth is that the absence of the two-year-olds has played, and will continue to play, the very mischief with these early fixtures, and the question naturally arises whether some of them might not with advantage be eliminated from the calendar. It is as well that I am writing to India by the way, when I say that I don't think I should be safe in my bed if I gave utterance to such heterodox opinions here. Fancy the wrath of the great Topham, the strong language of the excellent Merry; even the urbanity and good nature of Tom Marshall would hardly stand against such a suggestion. Give up Warwick, Northampton, and Liverpool (except for the steeple-chase),—why, I declare I am half frightened at my own audacity. And yet, gentlemen, worthy lessees, and C. Cs., if something is not done these meetings will give up *pros*. We can't go on assisting at such racing as we witnessed at Warwick and Northampton. The game is decidedly not worth the candle. Handicaps composed of platers' races that led to nothing, how wearisome they were. At Northampton the once celebrated Trial Stakes, which has been the blood-stock event for the year, was walked over for; ditto the Cup, while other races fell through. It was of no use throwing all the blame on Sir Joseph Hawley, just now the best abused man, in the racing world, in England: he was not responsible for bad entries and worse fields, though he has taken away the two-year-olds, formerly the great attraction at these gatherings. I have always advocated the getting-up of three-year-old stakes in place of the abolished two-year-old ones, but am told by Messrs. Topham, Merry, and Marshall that they would not succeed. And yet our neighbours, the French, used to have capital racing at Chantilly and in the Bois at this time of year, composed almost entirely of three year-old races, and we have of course many more horses in training here. Why cannot we do that? Are our racing men so lukewarm that though they make a great noise when anybody dare assail sport, they won't try and give it a lift, when wanted, themselves? Captain Machell told me at Northampton that he did not think men would care to enter horses for three-year-old races before the Derby. But why not? There are plenty of horses in training which are never likely to see the post at Epsom. Could not we get up a stake or two for them? Say a race for three and four-year olds, either weight for age, with allowances and penalties, or a handicap. It might be done, one would think, and yet I am assured by those most interested in the success of these meetings that the result would be failure. Well, if they are right and I am wrong, they had better fling up the sponge—that is all I can say. Go on in the present way they cannot. Mr. Marshall talks of Hunter's Stakes next year at Northampton; but that, I suspect, is a bad affair, possessing only local interest, will never attract. The real secret, which I have often before hinted to you, that there is too much racing, never seems to dawn on their minds. We went on for two or three years, in the plunging high priced era, in a sort of fools' paradise of sport which some people thought was going to last for ever, but the day for breeding for "spirited lesses," and for legs, and it is to be presumed they all made some hay while that very hot sun was shining. Now has come the reaction. The plunger's departed, and with them "the fuel that maintained that fire" went too. Legislation stepped in to put a wholesome check on premature racing, and now we have woke from our paradise to find the thing has been overdone. That, I believe, is the real truth, and not the less unpalatable because it is the truth. But it ought to be looked in the face by those whom it more immediately concerns.

Mr. Farquharson, of Dorsetshire, "the Squire," has died at the good old age of 86, after having for 42 years hunted all Dorsetshire and a great part of Somersetshire—and seen a younger generation than his pass away before him. He had scarcely a contemporary left, and as he began his career as an M. F. H. when he was 19, this is not to be wondered at. He was the friend and companion of George IV., when Prince of Wales, and lived and kept beagles at Critchill,—and his ample fortune allowed him to do things in a style which has never been surpassed in Dorsetshire and rarely elsewhere. His soul was in hunting and everything pertaining to it, and in Jem Treadwell he had a huntsman equal to his own high standard. I think there is a copy of the entertaining book of "Silk and Scarlet," written by poor Dixon (The Druid), up at Allahabad, turn to it and read all about those early Dorsetshire days,—Parson Butler, who said 'though he did not know much about what heaven would be in the next world he knew what it was in this,—Lord Digby's dining-room with the red curtains drawn." Mr. Beckford, the celebrated Nestor of hunting, and many other dead and gone worthies. The old man's end was characteristic. He had been somewhat ailing for two or three days, and on the night of the 9th, as his valet was assisting him to bed, he pressed his servant's hand and said in a calm tone, "I shall not be here in a few minutes," then laid himself down and quietly passed away.

A HOME FOR DRUNKARDS.

AN interesting account is given by a correspondent of the *New York Tribune* of a visit to the dipsomaniacs at the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum. This institution is situated in a neat, cheerful, homelike little city, nestling in a quiet nook of the Susquehanna valley, and surrounded by some of the most picturesque but not rugged scenery of that State. There is no pretence in this or any other of the inebriate asylums that the appetite for liquor is eradicated and cured, yet that is the belief under which most of the patients enter. They are not habitual drunkards, but are of a nervous temperament, and their disease is a paroxysmal mania seizing them unexpectedly and at irregular periods. Some of them have been known to go weeks, months, and years without drink, firmly resolving and loudly declaring their intention never again to touch alcohol, and then have suddenly been seized again with the madness. They will resort to the meanest shifts to procure the most abject pleading and unheard-of extravagances to satisfy their thirst. The mania continues a brief time—weeks with the stronger, days only with the weaker constitutions—until the system is broken down and exhausted, delirium and sometimes death being the result. The disease is looked upon in the asylum as a maniac, of which the only cure is total abstinence. The asylum is more a home than a school, though almost a prison in restraint. Patients are received for not less than two months; but they may remain for life if they like, and several of them after two years' residence have so resolved. One quarter's residence is deemed absolutely necessary to restore health, quiet the shattered nerves, get the alcohol out of the system of the patient, and relieve him of that intense desire for more which, in nervous temperaments, follows over-indulgence whether in opium, tabacco, or liquor. Nothing, however, but total abstinence will save the class of drunkards who take in the week or month during which their paroxysmal mania is on them as much poison as the habitual sot soaks into his pores and skin in a year. Many of the patients are voluntarily; only a few are committed by their friends or relatives and the courts. Many of those who have entered the asylum voluntarily are men of attainments, chiefly professional, useful to society, and worth the trouble of reforming. It is this valuable class of educated, energetic, thinking men who form 63 per cent. of the patients who are completely cured. It is the least useful members of society who constitute the other 37 per cent., and who, after being discharged, lose self-control and bring on the mania again. The asylum is situated on the summit of a range of low hills in a healthy retired situation. A farm of over 400 acres surrounds the buildings and furnishes the asylum with a portion of its supplies. It is a bright cheerful place and scrupulously clean. There is no paint on the woodwork and no paper on the walls. The whole interior of the building has been expensively furnished in oiled black walnut—rooms, staircases and all. The sleeping apartments, of which there is one for each patient, are about fifteen by eighteen feet, and each is furnished with a carpet, single bed, table, two chairs, and wardrobe, and supplied with water and heated by a hot-air register. There is not a room in the asylum that will not compare favourably in point of comfort, neatness, and cleanliness with the best rooms of a New York boarding-house or hotel. There are also billiard-rooms and a gymnasium. Many patients support themselves by their labours at the institution. One gentleman from the Coast Survey Office at Washington daily pores over whole columns of mysterious figures, and earns in this pleasant retirement the full salary of his place in Washington. Three literary men furnish various styles of matter for their journals and conduct their several departments as well as they could (in view of the difference in their habits in and out of the asylum) in their offices. One architect whose malady outside the asylum makes him a burden to his family is within its walls able to support himself and his wife comfortably. Young lawyers (of whom the asylum has reformed seventeen) pursue their studies with regularity. There are as well as the patients four physicians. In their social intercourse no allusion is ever made by the patients to their former habits; it is only with the doctor they converse about their disease and its cure. Only one clergyman has ever been admitted into the asylum, and the only ladies who have ever been there are wives who have faithfully followed and brought their husbands to it. Altogether, the institution seems to be a great success, and there are several others of good repute in other States. We sadly require asylums for dipsomaniacs in this country, not only for the sake of the drunkards, but also for the sake of the sober, who themselves often stand in need of a refuge from the ill-treatment of their afflicted friends and relatives. It will, however, be a great disappointment if the doors of these asylums are closed to habitual sots and are only open to the occasionally inebriate. Whatever may be the case in America, in England there is no doubt we suffer more from the ordinary than the extraordinary drunkards. They are both disagreeable, but the former are the most offensive and mischievous.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OCCASIONAL NOTES

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF APRIL 6.

ONE OF TIME'S REVENGES.

THE once famous Bignon who denounced the four sergeants—Bories, Raoulx, Ganlain, and Pommier—executed in the time of Louis XVIII. is said to have been arrested the other day in Paris. The arrest took place in this manner. Pommier's grandson was sitting before the Café of the Yonne chatting with one of his friends. He suddenly rose abruptly and went straight up to a man who was walking along the Rue de Rivoli, and hastily addressed him in these terms—"You are Bignon who denounced the four sergeants of La Rochelle, and I arrest you." "By what right?" "You ask by what right—you who assassinated my grandfather by the Restoration!" Bignon did not reply, and tried to escape. The crowd assembled round the café, and Bignon, disengaging himself from the grasp of Pommier's grandson, ran away. He was, however, again caught, and the crowd, on learning that he had caused the arrest of the four sergeants of La Rochelle, wished to shoot him on the spot. Pommier's grandson interposed, saying, "Do him no harm. This man belongs to the justice of the land. The magistrates of the Republic must pass sentence upon him." Bignon was then conducted to the mairie of the 4th arrondissement, followed by a *foule frémissante*. Bignon is seventy-eight years of age, short in stature, and seems tolerably well-to-do.

"THE GREAT WOMAN QUESTION."

The great Woman question seems to be causing as much trouble in America as in England. The *Nation* says it acquires additional complexity every month, and the increasing difficulty of dealing with it will, it is to be feared, cause many men to give in their adhesion to the sentiments of that "noble old Roman" Metellus Macedonicus, who, haranguing the Senate, exhorted his colleagues to bear with their wives "manfully," as they could not "get rid of the infliction," and "it was their duty to look more to the permanent conservation of the State than to their own transient satisfaction." The world is vexing itself almost to distraction over woman's health, woman's education, woman's rights, woman's work, and now the news that English women of the better classes are in the habit of drinking has spread to the United States and the *Tribune* states that the assertion is "too true" of American women also. The female upper classes are, it appears, all going astray in the matter of stimulants. Some take opium; others champagne; others fancy drinks; deaths from delirium tremens "have occurred this winter among young, generous, and lovable girls;" and there are ever so many female lunatics in asylums brought there by alcoholism. The *Nation* hopes and believes there is some little exaggeration in these statements, and points out that the practice of suppressing the names of the ladies who thus misconduct themselves is unfair on their innocent sisters, as it leaves all "generous and lovable girls" under the shadow of an awful suspicion. On the other hand, it admits that the writer in the *Tribune* has apparently had a horrible social experience, for he talks of "the belle of the ballroom whirling half naked in an immodest dance; her face unnaturally red and the smell of liquor on her breath—pah!" The *Nation* thinks that "pah" is a very mild form of condemnation of such a spectacle. Had it seen any lady behaving in that way it would have censured her more severely.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.

Affairs in Roumania seem to be going from bad to worse. The Ghika Ministry, whose French sympathies were pretty notorious, have been removed from office by Prince Charles, owing to alleged complicity in the late anti-German riot, and on the following day thirty-four members of the Bucharest Parliament brought in a motion proposing that the Prince should be deposed, as he had forfeited the confidence of the country. The Prince upon this dissolved the Chamber and ordered new elections; but he has now become so unpopular that it is probable the new Parliament will not be more tractable than the old one has been. It would appear from the last accounts that the prefect of police, if not the other members of the Government, at least connived in the riot, as they took no steps to protect the Germans until several hours after they had been attacked by the mob. According to an account of the affair addressed by an eye-witness to the *Neue Freie Presse* on the 23rd ult., the Germans of the town had arranged to celebrate the Emperor William's birthday on the previous evening by a banquet. The North German diplomatic agent, Baron Radovitz, who was to preside on the occasion, hearing that there would be an attempt to interrupt the celebration, went to the prefect of police, who assured him that he had taken every precaution against such attempts. About 170 Germans, including some of the principal merchants and bankers of the town, accordingly assembled in the hall where the fête was to take place, and the proceedings were about to commence when some fifty students, armed with sticks, broke into the room, attacked its occupants with attacked their assailants with chairs, and after a short struggle drove them out. Five minutes after another detachment attempted to effect an entrance, but they were also repulsed, leaving a wounded Frenchman and a Roumanian in the hands of their opponents. Meanwhile a crowd of about 6,000 people had assembled in the street in front of the building, and the rioters, breaking open doors and paving stones, destroying the windows, mirrors, and doors, and severely wounding the Germans inside. The police, whose barracks were not more than 300 paces from the building, and who had long since been informed of what was going on, only came when there was nothing more to destroy. Baron Radovitz on the next day addressed an energetic protest to the Prince on the conduct of the Government in this affair, which, he said, clearly showed that the police were on the side of the rioters.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH LIBERATED AFRICAN SLAVES?

The Colonial Office is sorely puzzled to know what to do with the slaves rescued by our cruisers on the east coast of Africa. There is no Sierra Leone there, with the double advantage of a British Government and a kindred population, nor is there any place within easy reach where they can escape the risk of being smuggled back into slavery or else dying from starvation. In its embarrassment the Office has lately determined to send the freed slaves to Zanzibar itself, and to give them on landing a printed certificate of freedom with a right of appeal to the British Consul. Dr. Edward Steere (who knows Zanzibar well), writes to the *Mission Life* in strong terms, observing that "it would be better to abandon all attempts to stop the slave trade altogether than to enact such a mockery as this." He draws a picture of the way in which the scheme will work:—

"A large slave dhow has been taken, and the slaves are being brought on shore; there will be 200 or 300 poor naked creatures, with never more than a very little piece of very dirty rag round their middles; at least half of them have some kind of eruption on the skin; all are very much emaciated, a few dozen scarcely able to walk; some suffering from dysentery, and one or two from small-pox. What is to become of them all? The English Consul has no money; but he has plenty of certificates of freedom. He tries to make out a list, and asks their names. There are thirty Mabrukis and five-and-twenty Songolos, and so on with the other common slave names. It is simply impossible that any two of them being should know them all again."

To turn these poor creatures adrift with a bit of paper of which they neither understand the meaning nor the use, is merely to offer them one of two alternatives—to lie down and die, or to go to the slave market and be sold. Dr. Steere contends that if we do not wish to stultify ourselves, the British Consul should at any rate be empowered to give them a few yards of calico and a few days' shelter and food. If money for these purposes be found, the English and French missions will take on themselves much of the responsibility for the care of these freedmen, and the internal slave trade would receive an immediate check.

A POSER.

The *Indépendance Belge* relates the following awkward incident which lately occurred in Rome:—A certain individual being called upon to serve in the National Guard asked to be excused from service, and produced a certificate from his doctor stating that he was subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy. It was replied that the veracity of the doctor was in no wise questioned; but he was asked how he himself could, two years ago, have affirmed before the congregation assembled to try the cause of the beatification of Father Beckmanns, a Jesuit, that he had been radically cured of his malady by the intercession of a venerable candidate? He replied by affirming his good faith, and declaring that, having believed himself cured at that period, he thought he might attribute this favour to the prayers addressed by him to the future Beatus. Thus one of the miracles which conduced to the beatification of Father Beckmanns will have to be eliminated from the collection.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

The *Nazione* of Florence has just published a document of some historical interest. The French Government hoped that the sudden cession of Venetia to France by Austria on the 5th of July, 1865, two days after the defeat of Sadowa, would induce Italy to forego the Prussian alliance; and the unexpected obstinacy of France's usually submissive protége had been the cause of great dissatisfaction at the Tuileries. On this occasion Baron Ricasoli, at that time president of the Council, addressed the following despatch in cipher to Chevalier Nigra, in Paris:—

"It is no secret at Vienna that Venetia has been yielded up in the hope of acquiring fresh forces of arms wherewith to combat Prussia. Italy cannot consent to play this part, contrary to her honour and to formal engagements taken by her. A pure and simple acceptance of the armistice would be an immoral, cowardly, and disloyal act towards Prussia, which alone would suffice to cover our nation with shame for a century, and deprive us of all future allies as well as of all independence and all political credit. This must not be. Our engagements towards Prussia were known to the Emperor at any rate, if not actually encouraged by him. He cannot claim that we should break them. There is something more precious to us even than Venetia, and that is the honour of Italy, of the King, of the Monarchy. Our reserves (stipulations) concerning the acceptance of the armistice are:—1st. That Prussia shall accept it; 2nd, that the reasonable and moderate demands of Italy shall be fulfilled. We are told: You have gained new victories; so it does not become you to advance too heavy claims; but neither have we solicited peace from any one, and we have likewise wished to make war without any foreign aid whatever. We are not victorious, it is true, but neither have we been vanquished. The army is redoubling its courage; we only desire to see our arms unfettered. We shall pursue the road traced by our engagements, of which the Emperor is well aware, and traced by our own principles and the irresistible will of the nation profoundly agitated. If the Emperor convokes the Legislative Body, we will convoke our Parliament, and expose in the face of Europe what we were summoned to do, and the answer we were forced to give."

"DRAWING FOR SEATS" IN CONGRESS.

The House of Commons trooping in to prayers on the night of a great debate, in order that members may secure a seat for the evening, does not present a very dignified spectacle; and we beg to recommend to their notice the American practice of "drawing for seats" in Congress at the commencement of a session. The account given of the ceremony by the *New York Times* is very graphic; and by substituting in imagination the names of English for those of Transatlantic statesmen we can form some idea of the interesting character of the scene:—"Delegate Hooper, of Utah, was the first man called, and went into the seat of Blair, of Michigan; Roosevelt, of Indiana, walked into Sunset Cox's quarters, while Williams, of Indiana got his old place, once filled by Thaddeus Stevens, and from which not a sentence worth noting has come since that day; Rainey, the fine-looking coloured member from South Carolina, was called early, but modestly took a seat a little on one side; Hooper sat down in his old place, right under the Speaker's nose. . . . James Brooks lost his favourite roost, but got over very well on the next division, and a little nearer the Republican line. . . . General John Ketchem's lucky star was again in the ascendant, and he took a quarter line desk in the heart of the Republican country. A small coloured colony gathered round Rainey's seat. Walls, of Florida, with a blue necktie and a very white shirt going in on his right, and De Large, of South Carolina, on his rear, until Horace Maynard came along toward the last, and deckered with De Large, by which the latter was shoved nearer the wall, so that Maynard's lean, threatening, cadaverous finger, ever pointing towards something, is in a direct line with the Speaker's profile. . . . Beside him sat the Mephistopheles of New York Democratic politics, and on the outer rim of the circle at the foot of the main aisle, near the main door, in the draught, the dust, and the ashes, the ebony Elliott, of South Carolina, spread his blanket. Among the unfortunates were the Jolly Peters, of Maine, and Sweet Cox, who made their camp on the then fringe of their respective political circles." The last result of the drawing is singular, and we trust will prove of happy augury for future Anglo-American history. It is that, Butler was unluckiest of all; he left before the drawing, and now has not even a foot of the House to call his own.

A WEDDING TOUR.

YOUNG people in starting for their honeymoon trip are generally supposed to be in an enviable frame of mind; but we should say there were many special reasons why the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were glad to get away from England on Tuesday. Whether they are thankful for what they have recently received in the way of public sympathy and formal presents, no one can pretend to say; but as they are, after all, only human beings, it may be inferred that they were not unwilling to forego a little of the celebrity which has lately fallen upon them. They must have breathed more freely as the Maid of Kent steamed out of Dover harbour. There are a good many English in Ostend, and there are more in Brussels. That may have been the reason why the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess paused at Ghent on Tuesday evening, and then left yesterday morning for Louvain, thus avoiding the Belgian capital on their way to Cologne. Should the happy and persecuted pair stay a few days in the latter city, we may be sure they will not fail to meet with their own portraits in the shop windows about the Cathedral-Platz; but we trust the Cologne booksellers have limited themselves to photographs, and know nothing of the purple monograph with which we in London are all painfully familiar. Going still further, the Marquis of Lorne and his bride may be fortunate enough to get into regions where they will be neither mobbed nor recognised. The Marquis will certainly not travel in his native costume; and there is no particular facial mark by which a Princess is distinguished from other ladies. The bride will, probably, run across a cousin or two in her wanderings; but she and her husband will, we hope, enjoy as much welcome quiet and obscurity as it is possible for them to desire.—*Daily News*, April 6.

ITALY AND ROME.

ROME, APRIL 1.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the Bill presented by the Ministry for the Papal guarantees. With the exception of a very few amendments, the law is pretty much the same as originally framed. Now the Senate will have to discuss it, one may expect long tedious speeches from some of the ultra Clerical members; but very probably the Bill will be approved before the end of April. The King will then put his signature to it, and nothing will be left but its application. That it will not be recognised by the Pope and his councillors is pretty sure. The Pope declared so in the Secret Consistory held a few days back at the Vatican, which the clerical journals have done their best to contradict. But besides declaring so in the Consistory, he has repeated the same thing in a letter addressed to the senior member of the Sacred College. If one ignored the text of the Bill approved by Parliament, and were to judge of it by this new Papal document, one might well suppose that the Italian Government had reduced the Pope to the conditions of a slave, or at least of a beggar. The Pope is highly offended because the Italian Government allows him three millions and a half of francs annually, free of taxes; because he is to be considered and honoured like a sovereign; because the Vatican, Castel Gandolfi, and I don't know what else, are to be considered his private property; because the privilege of asylum has been re-established, and the Italian Government will not have the right to penetrate into his palace; because henceforth he may be free to choose his own bishops without the slightest interference on the part of the Italian Government; because he is entitled to have Ministers at Rome representing the Catholic interests of foreign nations; because a special postal and telegraphic service has been allotted to him, in order that he may communicate with all foreign nations without the interference of the authorities. But the Pope is no longer a temporal sovereign, and nothing of course will satisfy him. All idea of abandoning Rome has been put aside. The fact is, the Pope would find it difficult to say where to go. All his hopes in M. Thiers have vanished since the latest sad events in Paris. The Clerical journals, and even the most influential, declare most positively that M. Nigra received while at Paris two millions in order to prepare this terrible civil strife, so that M. Thiers might have something to occupy his mind, to hinder and prevent him carrying out his programme of re-establishing the temporal power.

The news from Paris does not produce in Italy the impression we might have supposed. We have had such abundance of stirring news for the last six months, that one is surprised at nothing. Besides this, the Italians are no preoccupied with the actual struggle between Liberty and the Church of Rome, that all they think and say about France is this:—"France is ruined: we must profit by it and take her place." You hear nothing else but this observation. Men of business are engaged in promoting industrial and commercial institutions. Every day the *Official Journal* publishes some new decree authorising the formation of limited companies for iron works, glass works, cloth manufactures, irrigation canals, building companies, &c. Evidently, the Italians intend to make something out of it the terrible struggle. If the people, the press, and parliament insist on the formation of a strong army and navy, it is not for ambitious plans, but simply in order to protect the country from foolish attacks on the part of any nation which might take it into its head to attempt a restoration of the Pope. The Italians ask for an army, in order that they may be allowed to work peacefully, and develop the national interests of the country. We are expecting the return of the Italian ships, which have visited distant lands for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations with many countries who, very probably, knew very little about Italy. New Consuls-General have been appointed in China and in India. And the Italo-Eastern Company of Navigation is daily becoming more and more important. Its vessels manufactured in English yards are considered among the best and safest; and, no doubt, if they continue going on as at present, the efforts of the Government and people of Italy will not be thrown away.—*Daily News.*

PIUS IX. AND THE JESUITS.

To Our Venerable Brother, Constantine Patrizi, S.R.E., Cardinal Bishop of Ostia and Veletri, Dean of the S. College, Our Vicar-General in the Spiritual Order for Rome and for the Diocese, Pius IX., Pope.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—The Church of God, like to a Queen decked in manifold ornaments, hath always made to herself a noble apparel of the various Religious Orders, and always hath she employed those faithful labourers to propagate the glory of God's name, to manage the interests of the Christian commonwealth, and to plant or propagate amongst the peoples by doctrine and by charity the honour of civilization. Therefore it is that all the enemies of Holy Church have always pursued with their most violent attacks the Religious Orders, amongst whom their hatred hath chiefly singled out and been wont to place foremost the Society of Jesus, inasmuch as they regard it as the most energetic in labours, and therefore the most formidable to their designs. This, too, is that which We behold with grief now breaking out afresh when the usurpers of our Temporal Dominion, greedy of a prey that hath ever been fatal to those who seized upon it, appear to intend to commence the suppression of all the Religious Orders with that of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. In order to smooth the way for such a crime they strive to stir up popular hatred against those Religious, whom they accuse of secret animosity against the existing Government; and, above all, they impute it to them as a crime that they possess influence and credit with Us, and that they inspire Us with the greatest repugnance to the same Government, and that they surround Us in such a manner that We can do nothing save under their inspiration. But such a foolish calumny not only offers the greatest disrespect to Our person, because it supposes Us to be absolutely foolish and incapable of forming any resolution of Our own, but it is also a manifest absurdity; inasmuch as no one is ignorant that the Roman Pontiff does and ordains that which he judges to be right and useful for the Church after having besought the Divine light and aid; but in affairs of the highest importance he is wont to avail himself of the help of those who, being perfectly well acquainted with the matter in hand, appear to him likely to give the wisest and most enlightened advice, whatever may be the rank, or condition, or Religious Order to which they may belong. Without doubt We often avail Ourselves of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus; We entrust to them various employments, and especially the work of the sacred ministry, and they acquit themselves of those duties in a manner that causes Us always to appreciate still more the fidelity and zeal which has gained for them from Our predecessors such high and distinguished eulogies. But there is a wide difference between the love and esteem which We give in all justice to a Society that has always deserved excellently of the Church of Christ, of this Holy See, and of all Christian people—and that servile compliance which is an invention of its calumniators: it is with indignation that We repel the injurious imputation, both against Ourselves and against the humble devotion of those perfect Religious. Now, therefore, We have judged it fitting to represent these things to you Our Venerable Brother in order to expose the insidious plots that are laid against the Society, and to make plain Our intentions that have been misrepresented with so much impudence and folly, and in order that this illustrious Society may possess a new testimonial of Our very special regard. Willingly would We also embrace this opportunity of speaking to you at some length on the other causes, which multiply daily, of Our affliction; but because their abundance is so great as to exceed the limits of a letter, We confine Ourselves to pointing out that in those pretended concessions denominated *guarantees*, it is hard to say whether absurdity, deceit, or insult most prevail; they are contrivances on which the heads of the sub-Alpine Government have for a long time been fruitlessly expending their laborious efforts.

The fact is that, being constrained by the unanimous remonstrances of Catholics and by the political necessity of preserving to Us some shadow of our Kingly Power, for fear lest We should appear to be subordinated to any man in the exercise of the supreme government of the Church, they have imagined that they could attain that end by their concessions. But as it is in the very nature of a concession to suppose a certain power in him who grants over him who receives; and that the latter, at least in respect of the concession made to him, is really subordinate to the authority and will of the former—so it must inevitably happen that they weary themselves in vain endeavours when they study to guarantee the plenitude of Our Sovereign Power by contrivances that could have no other effect than to ruin and utterly annihilate it. Such is the intrinsic character of these concessions that each one carries within itself a special servitude of its own, which is rendered even more stringent by the amendments that have been introduced into it. In short, the spirit of hatred and of perfidy peeps out through the most ingenious attempts to conceal it; and its existence is also clearly proved by a constant succession of facts, so that no person of common sense could misapprehend it, and so that it stamps these concessions with the visible impress of the most audacious mockery. However, if the Church is to bear the likeness of her Divine Founder, she ought not We, who, by no merit of Ours, hold the place of Christ on the earth, to give Him thanks that He permits Us, as He Himself was, to be clad derisively in the robes of a mock royalty? Assuredly it was thus that He overcame the world; and it is thus that the Church, His Spouse, shall triumph over the world. Meanwhile, Our Venerable Brother, We wish you the abundance of all celestial gifts, and as an earnest of those gifts, and in testimony of Our especial good will, We impart to you with affection the Apostolical Benediction. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, this 12th day of March, in the year 1871, of Our Pontificate the 25th.

PIUS IX., POPE.

THE DEBATE ON THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

(*Saturday Review*, April 1.)

LORD CARNARVON'S speech on the Tien-tsin massacre will probably have closed the discussion for the present. A voluminous blue-book which has lately been published adds little or nothing to the information which had been gathered from pamphlets, from official speeches, and from isolated despatches. The Duke of Somerset and Lord Grey had apparently not studied the correspondence when, in answer to Lord Carnarvon, they vituperated the missionaries as the supposed causes of collision. The trading community, which is wholly exempt from religious fanaticism, is far more urgent than the missionaries in its demands for protection; and, if possible, it is more sceptical as to the practicability of maintaining friendly relations with China except by the display and occasional use of force. The resident merchants frequently express impatience of Mr. Wade's conciliatory policy and language; and they are still more dissatisfied with the Government at home. Lord Granville, though he has yielded on one or two points to the unanimous pressure of the merchants in China and in London, still adheres as far as possible to the ultra-pacific system of his predecessor. Almost the only act of Mr. Wade's which has been disapproved at home was his requisition of a gunboat for the protection of the foreign settlement at Tien-tsin during the winter. It is true that the Admiral had, as might have been expected, protested against an arrangement by which none of his vessels would have been frozen up for several months; but Lord Granville's objection was founded on political reasons. Lord Clarendon's order that no seaman or marine should be in any case landed for the protection of British subjects would certainly not be strictly obeyed in case of a massacre, but it would generally be taken as a hint that Government may perhaps think that the best way to prevent rashness and injustice is to limit as closely as possible its promises of protection. The encroaching temper of Englishmen among strangers of a lower grade of civilization is not unlikely to be encouraged by the belief that they always have a gunboat within reach. On the other hand, it is at least possible that the danger and hardships of English residents in China may be imperfectly appreciated at a distance. It is said that Mr. Gordon, formerly Vice-Consul of Formosa, has since died of vexation in consequence of Lord Clarendon's harsh reprimand for his excess of zeal in punishing outrages which had been perpetrated on the crews of men by the local authorities. The best security against excesses of patience or of vigour would perhaps be found in the concession of a wide discretion to the Ambassador at Pekin. Lord Clarendon was justified in checking the buoyant energy of Vice-Consuls and spirited young naval lieutenants who punished with the fate of a French man and ecclesiastics of Tien-tsin, no Ministry would venture to refuse any assistance which might be necessary to avert the danger.

As the outrages which are from time to time committed are almost always contrived or countenanced by the provincial authorities, the question in which the English residents are chiefly interested is whether local offences are to be punished on the spot. Lord Granville, following the example of Lord Clarendon, and acting on the provisions of the treaty, constantly insists on the exclusive pursuit of redress through the Ambassador at Pekin. If an English subject were wronged at Cadiz or at Odessa, representations of the grievance would be made at Madrid or at St. Petersburg; and if the application were successful there would be no doubt of the ability of the central Government to enforce its decision. But it is more than doubtful whether the Emperor of China or his advisers would be able, if they were willing, to control the Governors of provinces. The vast size and loose organization of the Empire enable some of the principal Governors to exercise a practically independent power; and if they feel themselves perfectly secure from the visit of an English ship of war, they care little for the embarrassment which Sir Rutherford Alcock or Mr. Wade may cause to the Government of Pekin. If the Ambassador were allowed on his own responsibility to direct the Consular agents in pressing cases to execute reprisals, there would be no resort to force until remonstrance had proved useless. The indiscreet zeal of naval officers ought to be effectually restrained by the supervision of the Admiral commanding on the station. When the Ambassador and the Admiral had concerted measures for the punishment of a delinquent Provincial Government, it would be advisable in almost every case to rely upon their judgment. Few actual collisions would take place when it was once fully understood that English life and property could not be assailed with impunity. For the present the disturbance which has been caused by the Tien-tsin massacre will perhaps serve as a warning to the Mandarins who may wish to interfere with foreigners.

THE CITY OF HONEST IMPOSTURE.

(*All the Year Round.*)

ALTHOUGH the word "shoddy" has now taken a recognised place in the English language, and is received as applicable to, and expressive of, anything which is falsely pretentious, there are comparatively few persons who understand what it means, fewer still who know that shoddy is in itself an honest article of trade, openly manufactured, employing its hundreds of "hands," having its quoted price-list and its recognised head-quarters. These head-quarters are to be found at Batley—a town situate between Leeds and Dewsbury, at a junction where the railway branches off to Birstall. Having recently visited this place, and gone over two of the largest mills, we purpose, from the result of our own observation, and by the aid of an excellent local history, published some years since by Mr. Samuel Jubb, himself one of the largest manufacturers, to give some description of the shoddy trade.

The town of Batley is, like most other manufacturing towns in the district, straggling, bare, blank, uninviting. The few shops are mean and poor, and the eye grows weary of the interminable blank walls of the factories, and the tall chimneys vomiting forth the blackest of smoke, while the ear is assailed by the never-ceasing clatter of the steam-engines. Save at the times when the "hands" are trooping to business or to their homes, the streets are almost deserted. There do not seem to be many private or public conveyances, and the only vehicles in the roadway are the long waggons or trucks used for the conveyance of goods to and from the railway. Yet Batley claims to belong to antiquity, and has documentary evidence of its parish church having been in existence for almost eight hundred years. It was not, however, until the eighteenth century that it attained even local renown, when it became known as a place engaged in the woollen manufacture, for which it was specially suited, both from its position being centrally situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the great markets of Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, &c., and from the possession of a vast reservoir of water, which is necessary for dyeing, scouring, and other purposes, and which is obtainable by pumping from a level some fifty feet below the surface. At that time the principal employment of the inhabitants of Batley consisted in scribbling and carding wool by manual labour; but the name of the person who first produced rag-wool or shoddy, now the staple of its trade, and the date of its introduction, are neither of them properly authenticated. The first shoddy is, however, supposed to have been produced, in the year 1813, by Mr. Benjamin Law.

On our arrival at Batley, we learned from the stationmaster the names and addresses of two of the principal mill-owners, and after we had satisfied these gentlemen that we were not secret emissaries of trade rivals anxious to pry into the mysteries of their manufacture, but simply in search of reproducible information for the public good, with some courtesy and conducted through their respective establishments. And the first piece of information afforded us was that the outside world is wrong in its general acceptation of the word "shoddy," and of its entire ignorance of the word "mungo." It may be broadly stated that the preparation made from what is called shoddy, while it is pulled out of old cloth and woollen goods is called mungo. Before the breaking out of the recent war, the principal supply of rags and pieces for the preparation of shoddy and mungo came for Germany and Denmark, in which latter country manufactories for the production of ragwool have existed for the last forty years. At one time America was a great source of supply to the Batley market; but a prohibitory import tariff has caused the demand almost entirely to cease. Batley is now principally supplied with rags, &c., from the rag-merchants in London and other large English towns, who are themselves the customers of the rag and bottle shops and the marine stores, frequented by the poorest of the population. There is also an immense importation of Australian rags, which are looked upon with great favour, and, by some, preferred to any other. The principal rags sent down by the London merchants are "mixed soft," stockings, white flannels, carpets, and a large quantity of army cuttings, namely, serge, flannel, cloth, clippings of various colours, which being new, sound, of good colour and quality, are highly esteemed. From Scotland come old stockings and old rags, from Germany knitted stockings in grey and white, while Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Russia swell the large list. It is a curious commentary to remark that Ireland is a very rare and small contributor, as her natives generally keep their rags, and wear them at home. Home and foreign rags all arriving in large bundles, are easily distinguishable by those accustomed to dealing with them from the manner in which they are packed. The prices of these rags vary greatly, ranging from five shillings to one hundred and eighty shillings per hundredweight.

The first process that the rags undergo is that of classification and sorting. This is a far more extensive process than would at first be imagined, as they are classified into a number of colours and qualities, and yield a great number of distinct sorts, or "mixed softs" being, it is said, assorted by some dealers into upwards of twenty different kinds. This sorting, in the mill which we first visited, was carried on in a room nearly sixty yards long; those engaged in the process being principally girls and boys. After sorting, the rags are packed in bales, which are suspended by ropes to the rafters to the ceiling, while their contents are compressed by the simple process of the boys getting into the sacks and treading the rags down with their feet. The rags are then taken direct to a machine, which in bygone days was known as a "devil," but is now called a "swift," a revolving cylinder containing from ten to fourteen thousand teeth, according as it is coarse or fine, the coarser set swifts being used for the manufacture of what are called "soft" rags—stockings, flannels, carpets, &c.—into shoddy; the finer set for tear